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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

Every Presbyterian Should Have It!

The Complete Report of the Proceedings of the Old and New School Assemblies, and the Union Ceremonies, in Pittsburgh, November 10, 11, 12. Published in one sheet of 36 columns. Price $5 per hundred. Single copies five cents. As the Edition is limited orders should be forwarded promptly.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Wm. Knabe & Co.'s Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

These instruments have been before the public for thirty-two years, and upon their excellence alone attained an *unpurchased pre-eminence* which pronounces them *unrivaled* for their *tone, touch, workmanship* and durability. They have been awarded *sixty-five gold* and silver medals at different fairs over other competitors. All of their pianos have their new improved overstrung scale, and upper three octaves Agraffe. Charlotte Blume, 43 Fifth avenue, sole agent for the "Knabe," has a splendid assortment at her piano warerooms at extremely low prices.

A Lawsuit which Arose

From a discrepancy of weights between one of Fairbanks' Scales, in use by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and one of another manufacturer, was recently tried in the Court of Common Pleas, Baltimore. The case occupied the court two days, and Judge Marshall, in delivering his decis on, stated, as the result of the evidence, that the accuracy of "Fairbanks' Scales" was established beyond all question. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., 102 Second avenue.

A Large

And well assorted stock of fine perfumery and toilet soaps at Ins. Hyde's, 57 Market street, corner of Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dilworth, Harper & Co.,

No. 243 Liberty street, have just received 100 bbls New Orleans Plantation sugar, which was brought to this market; 55 bbls New Orleans molasses, choice new crop, and 25 hhds. New Orleans sugar, prime and clarified.

Save Money

By advertising judiciously through Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman, advertising agents, No. 1 St. Paul street, Baltimore, who send for estimates and information. They furnish copies of all papers for which contract they negotiate during the period of said contracts, without extra charge. Pittsburgh references: Jno. D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank, and T. B. Young & Co. tf

At 100 Wood Street,

Can be found the latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, of silver plated ware. R. E. Breed & Co.

Persons Who are Gray

Can have their hair restored to its natural color, and the roots made to create a new growth, by using

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian
Hair Renewer.

It is the best hair dressing in the world, making lifeless, stiff, brashy hair, healthy, soft and glossy.

Price 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.
R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors, Sold by all druggists.

Hall's Vegetable Hair Renewer.

For sale at Rankin's, No. 41 Sixth street.

Milhau's Golden Cod Liver Oil.

With hypo-phosphate of lime, a great improvement; made with the best oil known, it unites efficacy with the most delicate flavor and digestibility. Sold by respectable druggists. J. Milhau's Sons, 183 Broadway, New York.

R. E. Breed & Co.

Have the latest designs of silver plated ware Call and examine their variety, at 100 Wood street.

Silver Plated Ware.

The latest designs, plain, elaborate and elegant patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co's., 100 Wood street.

Aniline Dyes.

We have just received a large invoice of these dyes, comprising all the popular colors, including Solferina, blue and green, and are prepared to sell them very low.

McCLEAN & McKENNAN,
Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue.

China Ware.

A large assortment, embracing every variety of new patterns, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

W. D. Duffey,

Merchant Tailor, No. 21 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

China Ware.

The newest patterns; elegant tea sets; an unlimited assortment of every article of China ware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

The Daily Commercial.
Issued at 5 o'clock P. M.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

What Will It Say?—A Yankee Guess.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* indulges in a guess concerning the tone of the forthcoming message of General Grant, as follows:

"It is taken for granted that both the message and the treasury report will be short—The message particularly so. Three columns will be space enough for the President, and six for the Secretary, and we shall limit them to this. Within the compass of three columns of solid nilnion General Grant can say enough to keep the whole country and half of Europe discussing for a month at least. He will be sure, first, about our foreign relations? Will he throw down the gauntlet to Spain and England, baby Cuba and Brazil, and their sympathies to Lopez and offer to buy the fatherland of the effete Bourbons of Italy and Germany? Not if we understand his character and aims. He foreign policy will be downright unobjectionable, but neither aggressive nor exacting. He will unquestionably touch upon our difficulties with England, and offer the olive branch between Spain and Cuba. In regard to the former, he will maintain the ground taken by the Senate in rejecting the Johnson-Clarendon treaty, and probably communicate information concerning the reopening of negotiations, in which Mr. Motley has lately been busy. He may or may not say that he will propose the transfer of negotiations from London to Washington, as the best guarantee of a treaty that shall finally be acceptable to both countries. He will allude to San Domingo, we feel sure, of the demands made by Senator Sumner in his speech, but may intimate, what is perfectly true, that there is nothing in these demands inconsistent with a firm and lasting peace.

In dealing with the Cuban question the President will have a task of more difficulty. He will, there, as elsewhere, the plain, straightforward way will be found the best. He will point to the fact that the United States have maintained their traditional policy toward nations engaged in war. We have not recognized the belligerency of the Cubans, for good and sufficient reasons, though strongly urged to do so, and have justified in calming upon Spain to put a period to the present distressing condition of things in the Island, if she has the power to do it, leaving us free to take our own course, if she does not. In regard to our own interests in the West Indies it may be that we will recommend the acquisition of territory from Spain, but we are confident, in any basic or irregular way, and in spite of the firm opinions held by him in favor of our ultimately acquiring Canada, we do not expect any declaration on that subject which will excite the most sensitive nerves of our northern neighbors. The Chinese and South American questions will be left as cream-lances and the good sense of mankind permits. In regard to the latter, without manifesting a lively or meddlesome activity on the part of the United States.

"On the financial policy of the administration we have already had something to say. Whether experts from the commercial world method for resuming specie payments, refunding the debt, and reducing the taxes within a specified time, will or will not disappoint us. But by a few terse expressions, such as Grant naturally uses, likely to state the case and indicate his preferences, leaving Congress and the country to mature their own views and shape their action exceedingly. It is plain enough that he wishes to see our currency as good as gold, the interest on our debt reduced, and the debt like Pindal off of the resources of industry. It is clear that the money will hardly go, and as far as that the country will heartily sustain him. It will be strange if he does not somewhere say the increased revenue resulting from a more vigorous enforcement of the laws, and suspect, if he does not draw the corollary, that taxation may be easily made lighter if it is more equally and equally distributed and less carefully evaded."

The Great White River

Having made arrangements for regular receipts of a large amount of this celebrated flour, we are able to reduce prices on it 25c per bbl. This places it below the prices of some of the common brands of flour on the market. Dealers wanting pure and reliable brands, also of teas and coffees, should send for prices current and samples, which are sent free of charge by mail. We are buying teas and coffees at the decline in gold, and can sell low.

T. C. JENKINS & BRO.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, December 2—10 P. M.
At the open board wheat was moderately active, prices firmer and higher; sales of 100,000 bushels at 90½@90¾c for No. 2 spring; 91@91¾c cash and seller month, closing firm. Corn quiet and steady at 39½@39¾c cash and seller the year, half. Oats inactive. In the evening there was no change in the grain market. Provisions closed dull firmer, and mess pork 50c higher, sales of mess pork at $29 75@30 00 for regular cash and seller January; prime steam lard at 18½c; lard at 18c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, December 2—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago spring at $1 15. Corn dull; sales 9,000 bushels No. 2 western at 95c. Oats steady; sales 4,000 bushels No. 2 western at 82c. Barley quiet. Rye nominal. Barley—no sales. Pork is nothing doing. Lard steady at 22c for tierces. Lard steady but dull at 19½c. Highwines dull at $1 03@1 05.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2—Cotton closed easier at 29½c for middlings; sales 4,500 bales; receipts of 7,000 bales. Sugar in good demand and firm; prime 10½@11c. Molasses prime 65@66c. Other articles unchanged.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

Interesting Reports to the Government—The Indians More Sinned Against than Sinning—No Worse than the "Rougher Classes" of Whites—Schools, Citizenship and Representation Recommended—Revenue Receipts for the Fiscal Year, $459,679,109—Increased Revenues Under Grant's Administration—Mexican and American Claims—Treasurer Spinner's Report Completed—It is a Remarkable Document—He Expresses a Desire to Retire from His Position.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 2, 1869

The Indian Commission—Success of the New Policy.

The sub-committee of the commission of citizens appointed by the President to supervise the Indian affairs, consisting of Messrs. Brunot, Bishop and Dodge, have filed a report of their visit to the Indians in Kansas and Idaho Territory. The report has been added to that of the commission proper, and incorporated into the report of General Parker. The failure of Messrs. Toby, Love and Stuart, to visit the Indians, was owing to sickness.

The commission recommend continued efforts to collect the Indians on reservations, and a strict regard to the terms of treaties by which it is effected; also, an abandonment of the treaty system for the future, and the payment of annuities.

The sub-committee center into a very plain statement of the wrongs suffered by various tribes, and the workings of the treaty system are wrought in strong colors, and denounced as iniquitous. The Cheyennes and Arapahoes, at this date, are on the warpath, in violation of peace. Stories of outrages by Indians were almost always greatly exaggerated. Many men, who passed for reputable members of society, were constantly urging on Indian wars, and agents heretofore had usually violated their trusts. The testimony of the Commissioners, and of the delegations from the Society of Friends that had spent the summer among the Indians, was unanimous and decided as to the success of the new policy of the Administration. They are thoroughly convinced that the Indians, by kind and just treatment, can be made peaceable; that they can be civilized and brought to support themselves by agriculture; that, even in favor of schools on reservations, and, finally, of Indians having citizenship and representation. A commission to visit Washington in favor of taxing them, and giving them the benefit of the local governments and schools as soon as it can be done.

Vincent Colliyer, a member of the Commission, made an inspection of the tribes in Arizona. He says there are no better people in New Mexico than the Pueblo Indians. They believe that the majority of citizens there as yet have no rights except exemption from taxation. Many of them are rich; have large flocks and herds, and cultivate large farms. Schools should be established from the tax on liquors and investing them in the house of God.

The Navajoes visited Washington the week of getting up the remarkable document, covering one hundred and eighty pages of "Bath post" manuscript, every word and figure in his own penmanship, and the whole handsomely bound. It is largely made up of tabular statements, and its recommendations are comparatively few. He puts in a good plea for an increase of salary to women clerks, and especially is lingly of the uniform courtesy shown to him during his extended term of service. His most important recommendation relates to national banks. Under existing laws the taxes on their circulation, and on their deposits, are collected by the Internal Revenue Bureau, and they are required to make out twelve different reports, only one of which goes to the Treasurer. He asks that hereafter their taxes be collected semi-annually by the Treasurer, and says it can be done without expense to the Government, as it will only be necessary to withhold the amount of their taxes from on bonds deposited. He speaks of his long and arduous services, his advancing age and infirmities, and after saying that he has done no more to be ashamed of before the world, closes in the following words: "I feel that such good fortune cannot last always. The bark of the most fortunate will sometimes strike upon a sand bar and be wrecked on some unknown rock. This law is now strongly against me, and I therefore more than ever feel an anxious desire to retire from the public service. I hold, with I am sure no greater benefit to the people of the United States than to your humble servant."

Brigham Young and the Revenue Officers.

There has long been a controversy between Brigham Young and the Internal Revenue officials in his territory, and until this year he has succeeded in beating them at every point. The present officers, Dr. Taggart, Assessor, and Captain Hollister, Collector, are men of different metal, and have finally brought Brigham partially to terms. The controversy has been about the proper tax on whisky, which is called church property, and the Assessor and Collector have sent on their papers, from which it appears that Brigham is charged with about fifty thousand dollars tax and penalties. He proposes to fight the case before the Revenue Bureau, and it may finally reach Congress on the interpretation of existing laws.

Ocean Postage.

Papers are making out at the Postoffice Department, in pursuance of our late Postal Convention with Great Britain, that will probably bring France to our terms in the matter of sea postage. After New Year's the postage on letters to Great Britain will be but six cents the half ounce, and those to France four cents more, while postage direct to France is fifteen cents the quarter ounce, hence, after that date all letters for France will be sent by way of England, unless otherwise ordered by the writer.

The Mississippi Election.

General Ames telegraphs the President that the returns in Mississippi are meagre, but he construes them to indicate the election of Alcorn by at least 10 000. Dispatches from Corinth announce the election of the Republican member of Congress in that District.

WASHINGTON, December 2, 1869.

NO LONGER A DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY.

The First National Bank of Ohio is discontinued as a designated depository of public funds.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The receipts from customs last week were $2,744,724.

NEW RATES OF FOREIGN POSTAGE.

It is officially announced that on and after the 1st of January, 1870, the single rate of postage, half an ounce or under, for prepaid letters between the United States and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, will be reduced to six cents, three pence; if not prepaid or insufficiently prepaid, a fine of six cents, three pence, will be added to the deficient postage, and collected on delivery. The rates of postage, conditions of payment on newspapers, book packets and samples of merchandise remain unchanged.

RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

The President to-day accepted the resignation of Reeder W. Clark, Third Auditor of the Treasury, who, on account of his health, prefers the office of Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the Southern District of Ohio. No successor has yet been appointed to Clark.

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES.

Representative Paine, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, says the contested election cases will be pressed to an early consideration.

CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the State Christian Convention at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, December 2.—At eight o'clock this morning the preliminary devotional meeting was thronged. D. L. Moody, of Chicago, presided, and an hour was spent in prayers and brief, pertinent exhortations. Discussion were resumed in the regular meeting at nine o'clock. The first topic, "How can the people of the rural districts be best reached by the Churches?" was discussed by President Davis, of Oberlin College, G. M. Hopkins, of Piqua, and Hon. E. E. White, of Columbus.

Opportunity being given to present resolutions for discussion, Dr. Taggart, of Mansfield, offered a resolution, which was adopted, declaring that it is the sense of this Convention that God, by His Spirit and Providence, is marvelously preparing the way for the speedy advancement of His Kingdom and building up His Church thereby, and calling upon the whole people to more earnest efforts for the success of His cause.

Resolved, That we find in the wonderful events transpiring in the world, and in the providential coming of multitudes of all nations to this land, a loud call to increased efforts for the conversion of the heathen at home, as the best preparation and unremitting efforts to turn these apparent evils to good, and which must result in a mighty blessing to the world.

Resolved, That we are sadly convinced that multitudes of the foreign born who come to our land attend the public worship of God, and that the intense worldliness of the people, the lamentable ignorance of the Bible on the part of the majority of others, and that to the duty of Christian citizenship on all these evils by spiritual and godly lives, by the manifold education agencies of the Church, by the faithful and salvation of the people, and by proving their faith by their works, the glorious hope of the Church will be speedily realized in the conversion of the world.

Resolved, That every Christian should be a worker for God and souls, every church should be a working organized, and so bring into active use and exercise all the gifts and graces of the membership.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the church we have a powerful ally in the temperance cause, which has been too little understood and too much neglected by the Church, and that we commend the pertinacity and grace of the women of this land in their noble work of temperance, and urge upon them the duty to follow the order assigned by the Evangelist Alliance

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1869.

FROM present appearances DENT has come to grief in Mississippi. The returns indicate the election of ALCORN, the Republican candidate for Governor. Should further returns bear out the present reports, a disagreeable individual in the person of DENT will be disposed of. It will be a triumph for the Fifteenth Amendment and the Administration. To the DENT party, who were perfectly confident, it will be a bitter defeat.

IT is hardly probable that anything will be found either in the President's Message or the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, favoring early resumption of specie payment. No such idea, we venture to say, is harbored by the Administration, which will do nothing to force resumption but trust to the natural forces of trade and commerce to bring it about. The process is going on quite fast enough at present, and the good health of the nation requires the administering of no stimulant to produce increased action.

WE are within a few days of the assembling of Congress, and nobody pretends to know anything of what the President is going to say! The thing has not happened before within the recollection of the present generation. Former Presidents could not keep from outsiders a knowledge of what was in their messages; but Gen. GRANT appears to have had no difficulty in doing it, and considering how easy a thing it is, now that we know how, the wonder is that there ever was any difficulty in such cases. The message, it is said, will be short. Anybody could predict that, but here prophecy ends!

THE Committee of Ways and Means appear to be engaged on a free list, that is, articles which may be imported free of duty. Why not commence with tea and coffee at once? These articles are of unusual consumption, and the abolition of the duty on them would raise a cheer for the administration in every dwelling in the land. It is estimated that we can afford to reduce by duties and direct taxes at least $100,000,000. Of tea and coffee we produce none at all, and yet consume vast quantities. What say our free trade friends? Shall we have these articles free of duty? Protectionists will not object.

THE Board of Trade, at their meeting held yesterday, took important action with reference to the construction of a ship canal from this city to Lake Erie, and also in favor of a railroad line from Uniontown, through Tygart's valley, to Staunton, thus opening up a direct railroad line to the Gulf States from this city, by way of the Connellsville Railroad. These are important enterprises, and the reports of the respective committees appointed to investigate them will be looked for with interest not only by the citizens of Pittsburgh, but by all those who are either directly or indirectly concerned in the trade and commerce of the country.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* sets itself right on an important question. It desires to be rightly understood on the tariff question, and it begins with the frank avowal that "no man of sense advocates absolute free trade at this time." Says the *Democrat:*

> "No man who has studied the sources of the revenue with any care can well avoid the conclusion that for many years, at least, a just, wise and practicable revenue system must rely largely upon imports. Nor is it possible to say that the time will ever come when some such duties will not be advisable."

This is saying a good deal for a so-called free trade paper, but the *Democrat* goes still further, and claims that "in the present condition of our industry, it is not safe to expose it, in all its branches, to a competition absolutely unchecked." No matter what the excuse is, we are glad that a glimmer of reason has dawned upon the strenuous advocates of free trade in the West. Having yielded so much, the *Democrat* is in search of a middle course, which we are inclined to regard as a hopeful sign. By and by it will admit all that the protectionists claim, as more light dawns upon it.

A POOR PROSPECT.

The confidence of the American apostles of free trade does not seem to be shared to any extent by the English iron masters. While the first keep up a constant clamor, made up principally of assertions predicting the speedy overthrow of the protectionists, the great producers of England, who are doubtless well informed concerning the condition of affairs in this country, confine themselves to the expression of doubts and fears as to the future prosperity of English manufactures. The London *Mining Journal*, one of the most reliable of its class, in a lengthy article reviewing the prospect, indulges in an exceedingly lugubrious tone. It does not perceive anything in the American horizon of a nature to cheer the English heart, as may be inferred from the following: "On every hand throughout the States there is a disposition to not only supply the wants of the country from internal resources, but likewise to secure the means of competing thoroughly with the older producers in other markets." This unfortunate condition of affairs is all the more to be deprecated from the fact that the English manufacturers had been led to anticipate something different. The *Journal* continues:

> "The Premier, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, rejoiced that not only was the Alabama and the kindred questions of law still in discussion between this country and America so to the advantage, as would be lead to that which the whole world would view with horror and amazement—a war between England and America—but that in every country there long had been, and still existed, good governed countries, not only a force of law, but also of opinion, that has tended to settle all such. It was an astonishing intercourse of nations there had now grown up which might form an international opinion—a standard of international law higher than the standard which a particular nation sets up for itself—and it was most satisfactory to find more from year to year necessary that each country should conform essentially to the landmarks of the whole class of the civilized community of the world."

With a portion of these regrets, had we time at our disposal, we would sympathize. Anything that will in any manner raise the "standard of international conduct higher" than England set up for herself during the late war, which we are morally certain could not by any stretch of the imagination or process of reasoning be made to "conform consistently with the rights and duties of the whole world," will receive the cordial approval of every American. But as all this is a prelude to the reflection, "what a blessing it would be if we could only see this force of law and force of opinion operating in behalf of that great civilizer and peace observer—free trade," we are suddenly arrested in the very act of aiding by our good wishes the process of disentangling the vexed questions growing out of the Alabama exploits. If, as the tone of the journals in the interest of English manufactures suggests, the sole idea is to embarrass and discourage American industry, we would prefer to let the question remain in abeyance.

We have simply alluded to this view of the question, to show that the much vaunted progress of free trade ideas in this country is not in itself sufficient to keep alive the hopes of the English producers.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND GENERAL CHARLES LEE.

A paragraph is going the rounds of the newspapers, in which JEFFERSON DAVIS is represented as having given suggestions to the artists employed in deforming—we mean in adorning the new Capitol. Perhaps CRAWFORD only is referred to, and his labors are really worthy of praise, they say. On the panel of the great door General WASHINGTON is depicted rising in his stirrups in the act of rebuking General LEE for failing to carry out his express orders at Monmouth. The paragraph says: "The shame thus cast upon *the Lee family* was suggested by JEFFERSON DAVIS, who, &c."

The author of the statement had apparently forgotten, at the moment, that the General LEE here introduced was not a member of *the* LEE family. RICHARD HENRY LEE and ARTHUR LEE were the prominent members of the old Virginia family, still represented among the living by General ROBERT E. LEE, not wholly unknown to fame, and, until a few years ago, represented, almost in our own neighborhood, by RICHARD HENRY LEE, D. D., long Professor in Washington College. Was General HENRY LEE, familiarly known as Light Horse HARRY LEE, one of this family? By the way, Prof. LEE, of Washington, Pennsylvania, many years ago, edited memoirs of the two members of the family most distinguished in our Revolutionary annals. The volumes seem to be quite forgotten. The General LEE introduced in the panel picture was General CHARLES LEE, not at all connected with the Virginia family. He had been an officer in the English army, and after leaving it had many adventures of the most romantic kind. In the American army his superiority in military knowledge and his excellent education, as well as his supposed zeal for the cause, gave him great influence, even with WASHINGTON, while in Congress there were many who received his counsels as the words of an oracle. He was at length suspected of being a traitor, and lost his power both in Congress and in the country. In our own day, papers have been discovered which prove that the suspicions with which he was regarded, were well founded. He is now known to have devised a scheme for delivering up the American army to the British.

The panel picture, we suppose, represents the meeting between him and WASHINGTON on the field of Monmouth—when the latter said to him in full retreat—"General LEE, what is the meaning of this ill-timed prudence?" LEE's answer is familiar to all—"I know no greater master of that rascally virtue than your Excellency!"

LEE's last years were spent, we think, in almost perfect solitude on his farm in Westmoreland county, Virginia, where he used to rail without restraint against WASHINGTON and those who believed in him. A favorite employment with him, we have heard, was to entertain or disgust his neighbors, in their rare interviews, by analyzing the Declaration of Independence and proving that it did not contain a single grammatical sentence.

If JEFFERSON DAVIS did suggest the subject of the picture alluded to, his motive must have been something very different from hostility to the LEE family, or a purpose to degrade them. One can imagine an object which he sought to accomplish—but it is not worth stating.

THE MECHANIC OF 1849 AND 1869.

Nothing is more common than the assertion by free traders that the condition of American mechanics at the present time is not as good as it was in ante-war times. It is asserted over and over, that the decline in the price of labor is not followed by a corresponding decline in prices of most of the necessaries of life. That "the day for the poor man has passed in this country," and other statements of a similar character, all having the same general bearing, are uttered with all the confidence and assurance so frequently accepted as evidence of the possession of sufficient facts. The sum and substance of all these statements concerning the present condition of the American mechanic, as contrasted with his condition ten years ago, may be reduced to one argument, to wit: that the tendency of all tariffs is to impoverish the working classes. The working classes, say the specious free traders, are taxed to pay the difference between the price of foreign and home production, less the carriage and commission; and according to the mode of reasoning adopted by one wing of the free traders, they are taxed to pay that also.

Now we take the ground that notwithstanding the taxation incident to the war, the condition of the American workingman never was more prosperous, compared with his position and that of his employer, than it is to-day.

We are willing to go back twenty years to the "good old times" of 1848 and 1849, as the free traders enthusiastically term the past, satisfied that a faithful summing up of all the facts will warrant the conclusion that whoever may have suffered by the changes which have occurred in the interim, it certainly is not the laboring classes. Twenty or twenty-five years ago the mechanic who earned from seven dollars and a half to nine dollars a week steadily, counted himself in a manner fortunate, especially if he obtained all he earned. From one end of the country to the other "store orders" were common, and cash payments extremely rare. The mechanic on $7 50 a week occupied three or four rooms at most, generally less, and lived frugally. His furniture comprised a few "common" wood-seat chairs of a pattern long since gone out of use; his walls were seldom papered; his best room covered with a rag carpet, or none at all. His table corresponded to his household appointments. Double-extra family flour was a thing he did not indulge in. In those days there were no fancy brands. Such as there were, however, were to be had in abundance. Butter was an article of diet dealt in sparingly. Molasses was in universal demand. Meat, although cheap, was not used as frequently as it is to-day. Bacon and buckwheat sufficed many a family through the winter. In the matter of wearing apparel there was a contempt of fashion, and a commendable inclination for the fabrics produced by American looms. Kentucky jeans and plain satinets were the main stand-by of mechanics, who accounted themselves equally as skillful and independent as those of the present generation. Of what are termed the luxuries of the table, the workingmen twenty-five years ago knew comparatively nothing. They expended little in amusements. Twenty-five years ago it was a rare thing for the wife of a mechanic to ask the aid of a servant. If she was in good health, she discharged the sole household duties. By the exercise of economy and frugality, the mechanic of that period was sometimes, though seldom able, with good fortune attending him, to build his own house.

How is it in 1869? In the matter of employment, there is as much offering as there was twenty years ago, in relative proportion to the extent of the population. We cannot add that there has been more certainty of lasting employment during the past two years than was the case twenty years ago. Then the instances were numerous where whole branches of industry ebbed and flowed, giving eight months employment in the year. Now the employment is more regular and lasting. The mechanic of 1869 lives, if he is moderately frugal, in a house of four or five rooms, and frequently in a better style even. His walls are papered. His best floor is covered with carpet, imported perhaps. Molasses gives way to the best of syrups. His wife purchases double or triple X family flour. Meat—steak, roasts, chops, are served on an average twice a day, and generally the best. Coffee or tea, articles but little used twenty-five years ago, generally accompanies each meal. The chances are that his best room boasts stuffed sofa, mahogany chairs, while all other articles of furniture there is a perceptible attempt at improvement. In the matter of dress, it has been remarked by Europeans that it is difficult at times to distinguish the poorest mechanic from the wealthiest merchant. From the sole of his foot, garnished with patent leather, to the crown of his head, surmounted by a silk hat, even to the necktie, modeled upon the latest Paris pattern, the mechanic of 1869 is ninety-nine times out of a hundred a more presentable man than his prototype of 1849. What he pays for luxuries, in many instances, would suffice to build him a house. He is not satisfied with itinerant entertainments, as the history of our amusements, our theatres, concert and lecture rooms clearly shows. We might proceed further with the parallel by contrasting the means of the two periods for moral and intellectual improvement and enjoyment, the facilities for social and business intercourse, etc., but it is unnecessary to the present purpose. The period of the greatest advancement has been while the country has had the greatest amount and most permanent policy of protection, whereby home labor and capital have been profitably employed. The most ordinary mind can make the application.

A MAN disguised as a Ku-Klux, having entered the postoffice in Fayetteville, Tennessee, and overawed the postmaster into handing him a letter for another party, Postmaster-general Cresswell has called the Postmaster's attention to the laws bearing upon the interference with mails, adding, by way of a clincher, that a repetition of the offense will subject Fayetteville to the inconvenience of doing without mails. This threat will produce the desired effect.

SINCE the correspondent of an eastern journal made the trifling mistake of adding a cypher to the estimated cost of the Allegheny Park, Pittsburgh can afford to act leisurely in the matter of isolating her sister city. Her citizens can point to the story which, under the amplifying influences of imaginative paragraphists, bestows upon her appendage boulevards, bowers, rustic seats, bridges and fountains, at a trifling cost of $2,000,000.

CHICAGO has about one hundred and thirty miles of sewers, which cost $2,665,000. The interest on this debt is $186,550. As $197,000 were expended in 1868, for nine miles of sewerage, a Chicago journal asks pertinently whether it is not time to stop borrowing and to apply the direct taxation to the construction of sewers as they may be needed.

THE BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

The Opinions of the American Press on the Question.

The public school question is at present attracting attention in every part of the country. We present a brief summary of the opinions brought out in discussion of this much-vexed subject.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* directs public inquiry to the system adopted in Prussia, where Protestant and Catholic children are taught together. Alluding to the report of Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, who visited Germany with a view to investigate the systems of elementary public instruction prevailing there, it finds therein evidence that religious instruction of some kind is not optional, but compulsory. The teacher sometimes calls the class around him, and relates in his own language scriptural narratives, carefully abstaining from casting odium upon the tenets of any denomination of Christians. Nothing receives more attention in the Prussian school than the Bible. It is studied systematically. Luther's Catechism is taught in all the Protestant schools, and in the Catholic schools the catechism of that communion. Kay, in his work on the "Social Condition and Education of the People in Europe," is quoted as testifying to the fact that disputes about separate or mixed schools are unheard of in Prussia. All the evidence shows that the Government ordinances of Prussia provides for nine branches, of which the first is religion—morality, established on the positive truths of Christianity.

The Boston *Traveller* sums the whole subject up in three questions: Whether it is improper to place the Scriptures before the laity; whether private judgment, the very backbone of Protestantism, is a sham that ought not to be tolerated, or whether American Protestantism, the giant child of English Protestantism, is or is not built upon a sound basis. The question is, whether or not the increasing and encroaching adherents of Rome shall dictate the character of education in this country. It asks Christians if they are prepared to meet the next question, since the dispute includes two points seldom alluded to, whether it is right to have the Bible in the hands of all persons who desire to read it, and whether the English Bible is a sound version or a perversion of the Scriptures, which are the foundation of the Christian religion. If they are ready to make such admissions, concessions and declarations, they should show their sincerity not by excluding the Bible from their schools, and should take advantage of the meeting of the Ecumenical Council to have their country received at once into the Roman fold.

A victory for those who oppose the use of the Bible in the schools would simply be the preface for further action. For its part, the *Traveller* is unwilling to make the confession that the Catholic religion is more in the spirit of the Gospel than the Protestant religion, and that until now they have deliberately contended against the truth as proounced from Rome.

The Boston *Journal* asks, "have not the Catholic authorities already taken ground against our system of common or secular schools, so that the use or disuse of the Bible therein will have no material bearing upon the pre-determined result?" It proceeds to criticise the course of Archbishop Purcell, of Ohio, and perceives a marked deviation from the policy first laid down, the result of "more rigid orders from his ecclesiastical superiors." Whether this is the case or not, there is no want of evidence that the Romish Church is manifesting undisguised hostility to the common school system. Archbishop Manning's ultimatum, published in England, is alluded to, showing that the church *must form its own schools.* The *Journal* sees hope in the fact that the American Catholics are not united in the effort to enforce the idea of their teachers; and concludes by saying that "one thing is certain—the American people will not give up their common school system; they might as well write their own epitaph as a free nation. They will make all proper modifications of the system, even all reasonable concessions in order to diffuse its blessings as widely as possible; but give it up, they will not. And it will not be wise to force the issue upon them."

The Buffalo *Express* says that the Roman Catholics object on the one hand to the use of the Bible in schools, and on the other hand object to the schools themselves because they are Godless. Their object is the initial preparation for an organized plan of attack upon the Public School System. The key note of the contest is to be found in the declaration "taxation for school purposes must cease." Perceiving the signs of the times, they commence the conflict over the question approaching, the *Express* warns the people not to be surprised into taking their interests into the hands of trafficking politicians.

The Albany *Journal* would be thankful if the Catholic clergy would pattern after the houesty of Archbishop Manning, of England; for then it would be seen that the Bible is not the bugbear. If it were excluded to-morrow, the war upon the schools would be equally virulent the day after. The simple question is, as the leader now presents itself, whether our school system shall remain as it came to us from our fathers, or be broken up and its funds diverted from their legitimate uses and employed for sectarian purposes. Upon the question, thus simply presented, there is unanimity. No denominational instruction, in any guise, will be tolerated in our schools. When the Catholics make it appear that the exclusion of the Bible from the schools will settle the controversy, it will be time enough to consider the proposition. Dogmas must be taught at private expense. Any change in the school system will weaken it immeasurably.

The Rochester *Democrat* considers the discussion ill-timed, but thinks it all important that the fact be kept in view that if the Bible were at once excluded, the Catholics would be no whit less hostile to the schools than they are now, but would strive just as zealously as they are now striving to overthrow them. The real question is, shall our common school system be preserved, or shall the funds be divided among the different denominations?

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* supposes a case if the funds were divided up in that State, it would not be long before the schools would languish, and the system fall into ruins. The income of the school fund in that State is now sufficient to pay the entire expenses incurred. The enemies of the system have nothing better to offer us. Spain and Italy present the best examples of Catholic education. History will have to be erased from the memory of Americans before they give the system up.

The *Independent* thinks the controversy can never be settled until the Catholics and Protestants mutually agree to *omit* the reading of *any* version of the Scriptures. If this is all the Catholics desire, a fair basis, just to all parties can be arranged. Such an agreement would exempt the schools from all objections, would throw the doors open to the children of all classes, but the truth is that it is not religion or the Bible that is really in peril, but the common school system.

The Hellenic Parliament will shortly discuss the project of cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth. This narrow neck of land, which gave its name to the famous city, separates the gulfs of Lepanto and Athens, uniting the Morea to Continental Greece, in the circle to navigation between the Adriatic and the Archipelago, and compels all vessels from the coasts of France, Italy or Austria to double Cape Matapan in order to reach the ports of the Levant. The execution of this work, by joining the two seas, would open a new highway to navigation, and vessels from Marseilles, Genoa, Naples and Messina, by passing directly through the Canal of Corinth, would save fourteen hours and a voyage often dangerous, while those from Brindisi, Ancona and Trieste would economize twenty-four hours. On each side of the Isthmus there is, at present, but a mere deep bays in which vessels of large tonnage daily find a safe anchorage.

FROM all accounts, Wyoming Territory is not a bad place to go to. The entire population is about 2,000; there are no vigilance committees, and the law is faithfully administered. The climate is dry and light, there is comparatively little sickness, game and employment are abundant. The lowest cost of mining and milling is $6 00 per ton, and the cost increases according to the character of the quartz. If the ledge is wide, the cost of mining and milling is kept down to the minimum expense. The quartz there is mostly crystalized and free from base metals, rendering the use of chemicals almost unnecessary. Miners and millers work through the entire year. From visible data it is estimated that $500,000 worth of gold has been produced during the last summer. The gold is of fine quality, varying from ninety to ninety-five per cent., the balance being silver.

THE Board of Directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, have adopted a resolution that no officer or employee of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad shall have or hold an interest in any other railroad, express, or transportation company, manufacturing, coal mine, steel or iron works, furnace company, or any other kind of business which contributes to the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, unless by the unanimous permission of the Board of Directors. What would be the effect if the other great railroad companies of the country were to adopt such a resolution? Clearly, the result would be that the dividends of the stockholders would be increased.

IT IS said that the French and American Admirals off Yokohama made Prince Alfred acknowledge the corn by the following manœuver: The Prince upon his arrival saluted the English Admiral, but paid no attention to the French or American squadrons. Afterwards, the Prince held a reception on shore, at which the French and American Admirals did not put in an appearance. Their absence set the sprig of Royalty to thinking—he went out, hauled down the royal standard, run up the gridiron to the foretop, and paid his thirteen guns compliment to both the American and French Admirals.

THE air telegraph project is not by any means the visionary scheme many are inclined to think it is. The Berlin-Potsdam-Magdburg Railway Company have been experimenting with it as a means of enabling passengers to stop trains in cases of urgent necessity. Orders have been issued to furnish all mail trains on the road hereafter with the necessary apparatus.

THE pathological condition of Napoleon III. has been the subject of long dissertations and disquisitions during the past year. It is now predicted that he cannot live six months. A medical writer in the *Independance* limits his existence from one to six months. In the multitude of his counsellors Napoleon must find much misery.

THE western portion of Michigan will soon become noted for its fruit culture. From 12,000 to 15,000 acres of land in that portion of the State is now devoted to the business. Thirty-five thousand fruit trees were planted in the vicinity of Manistee last year, and it is predicted that sixty thousand will be planted during the coming year.

"THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK."

The Recent Revival of the Mystery—Who Was He?

During the last year or two, every reader of newspapers has, no doubt, frequently noticed a paragraph with the above title. Not always the same paragraph, though the object of each was to tell who was "the man in the Iron Mask." There have been we know not how many distinct theories on the subject advanced in the course of time, and two or three new ones in the last five or six years. And each of the paragraphs to which we have alluded as going the round of the newspapers, states one, or another of these historical novelties, or antiquarian speculations.

We fancy that many readers have been puzzled by the appeal thus made to their amusement interest in a subject of which they were entirely ignorant, or in regard to which their knowledge was exceedingly vague. The announcement that "the Great Unknown" was Sir Walter Scott, certainly afforded little gratification to the person who had never read, or even heard of Marmion or Waverly. The declaration (see Boswell)—"Sir, I am the great Twalmley who invented the new Floodgate Iron," excited, as we know, slight emotion in the breast of the auditor who had never seen or heard of the ironing box. And we think it likely that very many intelligent people would be at a loss to tell why any interest attaches to the man in the iron mask. To all reading French people he has long been a familiar character because he belongs to French history, and some use has also been made of him in the French literature of fiction. For example, he is introduced in one of the most thrilling scenes in the elder Dumas's romance, *Les Trois Mousquetaires.* But even that scene has likely failed to inspire much curiosity as to the person in the minds of American readers of the book. For the benefit then of the uninformed and the indifferent, we present the following statement: We get the facts from the book entitled "*Siecle de Louis XIV.*"

This book was published in its first form in the beginning of 1752. The writer tells us that, some months after the death of the Prime Minister Mazarin, in 1661, an unexampled event took place, which had as yet been mentioned by no historian. An unknown prisoner, of stature above the ordinary, young and of the most noble and beautiful figre, was sent with the utmost secrecy to the castle of the isle Sainte Marguerite in the sea of Provence. On the way to this place, the prisoner wore a mask whose chin-piece was furnished with steel-springs, which enabled him to eat without the removal of the mask; and his escort had orders to kill him, if he should uncover, or declare who he was. He remained in the Island until a confidential officer, named Saint-Mars, Governor of Pignerol, having been made Governor of the Bastille, in 1690, went to the isle Sainte Marguerite for him and conducted him to the Bastille—always under mask. Before this transfer, the Marquis de Louvois visited him in the island and spoke to him, this very great man standing and showing him other marks of respect while he did so. In the Bastille, the unknown was as comfortably lodged as it was possible to be, in the stronghold; nothing that he asked for was refused him; his chief attention was to lace and for linen of extraordinary fineness; and he spent a good deal of his time in playing on the guitar. He fared sumptuously, and the governor rarely sat down in his presence. An old Physician of the Bastille, who had often attended this singular man in his attacks of illness, has been heard to say that, though he had often examined his tongue and the interior of his body, he had never seen his face. "He was admirably well formed," said this doctor; "his skin was a little dark; he interested one by the mournful sound of his voice, never complained of his condition, and never allowed a hint to transpire as to who he was."

The Unknown died in 1703, and was buried at night, in the parish of Saint Paul. At the time this man was sent to isle Sainte Marguerite, no important person disappeared from the view or knowledge of the world in Europe. And yet there can be no doubt that this was a man of importance. A few days after his arrival in the island, *the Governor himself placed the dishes on his prisoner's table,* and then withdrew. One day the prisoner, with a knife, wrote something on a silver plate, and then threw it out through the window towards a small boat which was lying at the bank, near the foot of the tower. A fisherman to whom the boat belonged, picked up the plate, and bore it to the Governor. The latter, astonished, demanded of the fisherman "whether he had read what was written on the plate, and whether anybody had seen it in his hands?" The reply was, "I cannot read; I have this moment found it; no one has seen it." This poor man was confined until the Governor ascertained that he really could not read, and that the plate had been seen by nobody. He then said to the man, "Go; you are fortunate in not knowing how to read." "Among the persons who had immediate knowledge of this fact," says the historian, "there is one entirely worthy of belief still living." This person is known to have been M. Blouase, Commissary of War at Cannes. "M. de Chamillart," says Voltaire, "was the last minister who possessed this strange secret. The second *marechal* de La Feuillade, his son-in-law, told me that just before the death of his father-in-law, he implored him on his knees to inform him who this man was who was known only as *the man in the iron mask.* Chamillart replied that it was a secret of state which he had taken an oath never to reveal. Finally, there are still living many of my contemporaries who attest the truth of what I have stated, and I am acquainted with no fact either more extraordinary or better established."

In answer to the question who this unfortunate man was, we refer readers to the newspaper paragraphs mentioned above. The view most generally received in France for many years was that he was either a natural son of Anne of Austria, or a twin brother of Louis XIV. M. Marius Topin has lately published a book, or an essay on the subject, in which he maintains that he was the Duke de Lauzun, whose history represents a life of love and wit. His offense is said to have been calling Madame de Montespan a liar.

Cold Chisels and Wedges.

The robbery of the National Bank at Port Jervis, from all accounts, was one of the coolest transactions we have heard of. The operations of the burglars in this instance were of a character that will compel our bankers to put on their studying caps. The bank building was one of the most substantial structures in the town. The vault was made of stone, with stone foundation. The outer door was made of iron, weighing 3,500 pounds. The inner door was three-quarters of an inch thick. Both locked Little's combination burglar-proof locks. Inside the vault were two fire and one burglar-proof safe, all Little's make. The burglars cut the iron blinds on the windows with cold-chisel, wedged into the sides and beneath the outer door of the vault; inserted a fuse, and blew the door off its hinges. The inner door was wedged, and the hinges cut off with a cold-chisel. The Herring safes, the best of their make, were wedged, chiseled and blown open. The thieves were proceeding in a similar manner with the small burglar proof safe, when they were frightened off. Thirty steel wedges, a circle saw, a few steel pointed drills, a heavy crow-bar, a screw-driver and a few cold chisels did the business. A gentleman in an adjoining house, attending a sick son, did not notice any unusual commotion, save the explosion, which he thought was a cannon cracker. Two hours sufficed to wreck the vault and two large safes. People who are responsible for the safe keeping of large amounts of money may as well conclude that the skill displayed in constructing safes and vaults is more than matched by the burglars, and that the idea of security, based upon iron plates and of combination locks, is of very uncertain tenure.

Plain Talk.

The Philadelphia *Gazette* says it speaks "plainly and perhaps roughly" when it asserts that the British "monopolists aim at something more than the mere monopoly of the shipbuilding business, and it is high time that our people should be aware of the fact." Continuing in the same plain language, it adds: "They mean that England shall be indisputably mistress of the seas, and that our contest with her on the deep shall come to an end, for that reason she so long subsidized our steam lines, to secure the control of the mails and the more valuable freight and passenger trade. For that reason she so promptly recognized the rebels as belligerents, and supplied them with arms and munitions of war. For that reason she sent out rebel pirates to prey upon our commerce."

These remarks are based upon the action of those English representatives who are endeavoring to control the foreign commerce of New York, and who recently sent a manifesto to Congress assuming to be the "vessel owners" of that city, and asking the aid of Congress to enable them to buy foreign vessels with the intention of giving them American registers. Facts of this nature are ugly obstacles, and cannot easily be gotten over. They warrant plain talk.

The purchasers got a bargain in the steamships Ontario and Erie, which were sold in Boston the other day. The original cost of the two was $1,500,000. They were auctioned off at $256,217 each.

PRESIDENT WOOLSEY, of Yale College (good authority), asserts that for the last thirty years eleven per cent. of the marriages in Connecticut have resulted in divorce.

PERSONAL.

Paymaster W. G. Marcy, of the Mare Island Navy Yard, California, is a defaulter in the sum of $140,000, according to estimate. He has turned his property over to the Government, but it will by do means cover the amount of the defalcation.

"Ned Buntline" and Porter C. Bliss have gone into the lecturing business.

Mr. Vashon, who was *not* admitted to the Pittsburgh bar, and who *was* admitted to practice in the Supreme Court at Washington, takes a prominent part in the discussion of the "Mixed school" question in that city.

It is understood that Mr. Earle resigned his position as First Assistant Postmaster General on account of the inadequacy of the salary attached to the office. Mr. Marshall, of New Jersey, who has been appointed to the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Earle, was a former college classmate of the Postmaster General. He is a gentleman of fine abilities, and will doubtless make an efficient officer.

Israel W. Morris, of Philadelphia has published a book without a letter, which is a curiosity, being made up entirely of tabular columns showing the trade of the Pennsylvania coal trade from 1821 down to the present time.

Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, who for some time past has been dwelling in seclusion with a socialist sect in the vicinity of Buffalo, has returned to England, and is about to publish a book entitled "Piccadilly." During the governorship of Lord Elgin, he held the position of civil secretary of Canada, and afterward went to Japan, his experiences of which country he embodied in a volume. The title of his new book seems to show that he has once more gone back to society.

THE SCHOEPPE CASE.

Important Letters to Governor Geary from Professors Doremus and Horsford.

Professors Doremus and Horsford wrote Governor Geary a joint letter, through C. A. Seward, Esq., New York, bearing on the case of Schoeppe, whose death warrant was signed by Governor Geary last week. These gentlemen have no superiors in their profession as chemists, and their testimony has an important bearing on the case. We quote as follows:

"We have examined with care the chemical testimony upon which such a conviction was had. A criminal act was alleged to have been proved by the evidence of a chemist, who testified to having discovered in the deceased indications of prussic acid. This scientific witness stated with precision the experiments upon which his opinion was based. These experiments were conducted in such a way that they would have given evidence of the presence of prussic acid in any ordinary healthy stomach. The first step in the examination, that of treating the stomach with sulphuric acid, precluded the possibility of determining whether the faint traces of prussic acid claimed to have been discovered existed in the stomach as such, or resulted from the action of the sulphuric acid on the nervous fluids which must have lined the interior of that organ.

"In view of these considerations, in the interest of scientific truth, and in the interest of a wise administration of justice, we have thought it our duty, though personally unacquainted with Dr. Schoeppe, to express to you as his opinion that the evidence of the presence of prussic acid, as such, in the stomach, upon which he was adjudged guilty, is insufficient to sustain his conviction."

NOTICES.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office of Secretary and Treasurer, ANNUAL MEETING.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, for election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of January 5th, 1870.

The Transfer books will be closed on SATURDAY, December 5th, 1869, and reopened THURSDAY, January 6th, 1870.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, December 1st, 1869. JOHN SCOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, Pittsburgh, November 24, 1869.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—ANNUAL MEETING.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at their office, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, on the FIRST MONDAY, SIXTH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, at 11 o'clock A. M.

nwf JNO. H. PAGE, Jr., Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SUPERIOR IRON COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 84 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, DEC. 28TH, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., to hold an election for Directors for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business that may come before them.

By order of the meeting of Stockholders.

JOHN SCOTT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, November 24, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 72 Water street, on TUESDAY, December 14th, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN H. CLARK, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable to the Stockholders or their Representatives on demand.

WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, December 1, 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Children's Books.

BUTTERFLY'S FLIGHTS. By the author of "Wing and Wing." 6 vols. in box, per box	$4 50
THE BESSIE BOOKS. 5 vols., per vol.	1 25
THE LILY SERIES. By Mrs. Sherwood. 6 vols. in box, per box	4 50
THE WORD SERIES. By the authors of the "Dove and the Eagle" series. 5 vols.	1 50
THE GREEN MOUNTAIN STORIES. 5 vols.	6 00
MINISTERING CHILDREN LIBRARY. 4 vols.	3 60
THE WIN AND WEAR SERIES. 6 vols.	7 50
THE JEWEL CASE. By the Rev. Dr. Newton. 6 vols.	7 50
THE RAINBOW SERIES. By Power. 5 vols.	3 75
ELLEN MONTGOMERY'S BOOK SHELF. 5 vols.	6 00
BOW JENSIE FOUND HER LORD. By the author of the "Dove and the Eagle" series	50
BIBLE WONDERS. By Dr. Newton	1 25

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ROOFING, BALING,
HARDWARE AND GLASS
PAPERS,
Manufactured and Sold by
Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
82 THIRD AVENUE
PITTSBURGH.

DR. SARGENT'S
COUGH SYRUP,
The Great Remedy for the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and all Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.
DR. SARGENT'S COUGH SYRUP
Is sure and speedy in its action, perfectly safe and harmless, exercises a specific influence on the lungs, assists exp

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)

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BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

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Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

City of Pittsburgh Seven Per Cent.

Water Main Extension Bonds,

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAXATION.

For sale at Par and Accrued Interest from October 1st

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, December 2, 1869.

We are unable to report any abatement in the prevailing closeness of the local money market. It is thought in well informed circles that little relief can be expected during the present month, and those who have heavy maturing obligations to meet in that time will have to tax their financial skill to the utmost in bridging over this brief period. Much of the freight and coal that is on the way to markets below will be sold on time, and this will increase the demand on the banks, which are now not in a condition to enlarge their discount lines. We find that there is little disposition and less ability to withdraw the majority of loan houses here to buy paper, and it is with difficulty that good paper, backed by collaterals, is placed.

Within the next five weeks the government will throw upon the market thirty-five millions more of gold than it will be likely to receive for customs. What will become of this great amount of specie? Shall it become such a drug as to make its exportation profitable and follow the $150,000,000 of our old stock, more or less, that have gone to Europe within the last six years? Or shall our banks all over the country make a concerted effort and lay it into their vaults as a store for the future? They will need it sorely enough within the next twelve years, possibly within the next six months; and the best thing they can do is to step into the market now, while gold is low, and invest some of their spare profits in the genuine thing itself. As soon as the banks get the New York Gosben at 2½; Sweltzer 2½@2¾, and Limberger 3@3¼ ₩ lb.

HAY—Sales from country wagons at $18@21 ₩ ton, as to quality.

STRAW—Sales at $12@14 ₩ ton.

HIDES—Sales at 2¾@3c ₩ lb.

FRUITS, ETC.—We quote new dried apples at 7@8c ₩ lb; dried peaches at 11@12½c ₩ lb for halves, quarters 9@10c ₩ lb, and pared 18@20c ₩ lb. We quote peas at $2 75 ₩ bushel, and black berries at 13@16c ₩ lb.

LARD OIL—Demand good. We quote No. 1 at $1 45@1 46, and No. 2 $1 00@1 05 ₩ gallon.

HOMINY—We quote at $6 00@6 50 ₩ bbl.

HOGS—Increased receipts are noticed. Packers are still selling in a retail way at $11 50@12 00 ₩ cwt, as to size and quality.

POULTRY, GAME, ETC.—Live chickens by the coop sell at 5@5½c ₩ pair as to quality; dressed chickens are in large supply and dull; 12@13c ₩ lb; dressed turkeys 16@18c; dressed ducks 12c ₩ lb; dressed geese 75c@$1 00 each; quails ₩ dozen $2 75@3 00; wild ducks ₩ dozen $3 00@3 50, and venison saddles at 25c ₩ lb.

MILL FEED—We quote bran at 95c@$1; shorts at $1 20@1 25, and middlings at $1 75@2 00, as to quality ₩ cwt.

ONIONS—Market dull, with sales of good to choice at 5@6c ₩ bush.

POTATOES—We quote from store peachblows at 75@80c, and from country wagons in a retail way at 60@65c ₩ bush. Jersey sweets of a prime to choice article command $5 00@5 50 ₩ bbl.

FEATHERS—There is a fair demand, and market firm at 55@61 for No. 1 geese feathers, and for good to prime 35@50c ₩ lb.

SALT—Sales in a retail way at $2 00 ₩ bbl, and to the trade at $1 90 ₩ barrel.

WHISKY—We quote highwines at 91 05; common rectified $1 05; pure rectified at $1 15.

SEEDS—There is more inquiry for clover seed and some sales have been made at $7 75@8 00 ₩ bush., principally for Western dealers. We quote timothy seed nominally at $3 75@4 00 ₩ bush. Flax seed is dull at $2 30 ₩ bush.

FLOUR—Market dull and prices unchanged. There is a moderate local demand for choice brands and very little inquiry for any other grades. We quote all red Winter wheat flour at $5 75@6 00 ₩ bbl for good to extra, and for the same grades of spring $5 50@6 00 ₩ bbl. Other grades are entirely nominal in price.

RYE FLOUR—We quote rye flour at $5 50 ₩ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales at $4 00@4 50 ₩ cwt, as to quality.

CORN MEAL—Market inactive and prices to a great extent nominal for most kinds of grain. Red winter wheat is nominally $1 45@1 20 ₩ bushel. Very little selling at the latter figure. New corn on the track rules dull at 70@75c ₩ bushel as to quality. Prime old corn or yellow shelled commands 90@95c ₩ bushel on the track, and delivered in store is held at a few cents higher. Oats on the track are quiet at 46@47c ₩ bush. Rye is nominal as to quality, some selling on the track as low as 95c per bushel, whilst other lots are held in elevator at $1 00@1 05 per bushel. Barley is quiet and nominal, from $1 10 ₩ bushel up to $1 30 as to quality, the latter figure for Canada choice.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY MORNING, December 3, 1869.

The oil market yesterday was quiet. In crude there were some transactions, whilst in refined there was but few. In crude we quote December at 15½c and January to July at 16c. The sales reported were as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

2,000 bbls December (10 to 47) at.....15½c
1,000 bbls December (40 to 47) at.....15½c
2,000 bbls December (40 to 45) at.....15½c
1,000 bbls S. S. December at.....15½c
2,000 bbls S. O. first six months of 1870 at.....16c
1,000 bbls S. O. this water at.....16½c
5,000 bbls S. S. all year at.....15½c

The following refined were sold for the privilege of placing 1,000 bbls December at 19½c.

REFINED OIL.

1,000 bbls December last half at.....32½c

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, December 2.—Petroleum held with little more confidence, which has shocked the demand; very dull market; sales 1,000 bbls crude, 70c; 500 bbls refined, 30c—bulk; dull at 35c, without business; Philadelphia delivery—market quiet and unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls refined sold; 500 bbls prompt delivery, at 30½c, and 500 bbls do December at 32½c.

NEW YORK, December 2.—Crude dull and heavy; bulk 18½c; bbls 24½c and nominal. Refined firmly held at 32c, which prevents business.

ROUSSEVILLE, December 2.—Market firm; offering $5 50; asking $5 60.

OIL CITY, December 2.—Market dull at $5 80 here; $5 50 on creek.

TITUSVILLE, December 2.—Market dull at about $5 25 on upper road; $5 50 on lower road; no transactions in crude reported.

SHARSBURG, PA., December 2.—Market dull and unchanged; $5 60 at the mills. No inquiry.

PIT HOLE, December 2.—Market quiet and dull; paying $5 25; asking $5 30.

PHILADELPHIA, December 2.—Market steady; prime light straw to white 30c; standard white 28@29c; low grades 25@27c; crude 15c.

NEW YORK, December 2, 7:10 P. M.—Market dull and prices nominal at 18½c; refined held at 32c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, December 2.—Petroleum unsettled; poor demand; refined—32c asked; crude—16c asked. Liverpool—crude 34; refined 1s 9d. Antwerp—market opened quiet at 59 francs.

PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 11:30 A. M.—Spot 30½c; December 32@32½c; crude 16c. Market opened quiet and with slightly weak.

OIL CITY, PA., December 2, 12:30 P. M.—Market very quiet at $5 80. Weather cloudy and snowing.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Lockhart, F & Co.	2,720	H. W. C. Tweddle	150
Lower Brownsville	320	Peerless Oil Works	80
J. Wilkins	500	Wagner & L.	80
Wagner & L.	200	Oliver & P.	80
Owsten & S.	240	G. K. Palmer	50
To al	5,493		

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

National Refining and Storing Co, 208 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Liberty Oil Co, 200 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Hamill & Warren, 170 bbls ref to Waring, K & Co, Philadelphia.

Ocmulgee Oil Company, 91 bbls ref to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Sc & Co, 25 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Total.....973 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Western P. R. R.

Union Refining and Storing Co, 331 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

A Herir, 200 bbls refined to Charles Loring, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....531 bbls

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, December 2, 1869.

The following are the current prices:

Acids.		*Oil.*	
Acetic ₩ lb	25@28	Bergamot ₩ lb	8 00@8 75
Citric ₩ lb	1 10@1 15	—Cachou gal	3 00@3 10
Oxalic ₩ lb	22@25	—Cassia gal	3 00@3 10
Tartaric ₩ lb	80@85	—Cloves ₩ lb	4 00@4 80
Alcohol gal	2 60@2 65	*Coal.*	
Alcos.		Cod liver gal	2 25@2 80
Cape	38@40	Lard, extra gal	1 90@2 00
Scott	1 05@1 10	Lard c gal	1 00@1 40
Am. Carb ₩ lb	20@22	Linseed, raw gal	1 10@1 15
—Aqua ₩ lb	10@12	Linseed gal	1 03@1 08
—Muriatic ₩ lb	3@4	Neatsfoot gal	1 50@1 75
Ashes Pot ₩ lb	8@9	Olive gal	2 90@3 00
—Soda ₩ lb	3@4	Sperm, winter gal	2 25@2 50
Bal. Copa ₩ lb	1 00@1 05	—pinla doz	4 00@4 50
Bay Rum gal	1 50@2 00	Origan	1 50@2 00
Barks.		Peppert ₩ lb	3 00@3 25
Cassia, ₩ lb	22@28	Rosemary ₩ lb	3 00@3 25
Cinch red ₩ lb	1 75@1 95	Sassafras ₩ lb	1 20@1 30
—Pale ₩ lb	2 00@2 25	Spermi gal	2 00@2 15
—Com ₩ lb	90@1 00	Tanners gal	1 00@1 15
Elm ₩ lb	15@18	Whale gal	1 00@1 10
American ₩ lb	5@6	Winter'n ₩ lb	5 75@6 25
Canton ₩ lb	15@18	Wintergr'n ₩ lb	3 00@3 50
German ₩ lb	7@8	Peppermint ₩ lb	6 00@6 50
Prickly ash ₩ lb	20@25	Paris bbl	3 00@3 50
Blue Vitr ₩ lb	16@18	*Potass.*	
Bromide ₩ lb	60@65	Bitrate ₩ lb	15@18
Brimstone ₩ lb	6@6½	Chlorate ₩ lb	25@30
Cream Tar ₩ lb	40@45	Iodide ₩ lb	3 75@4 00
Copperas ₩ lb	3½@4	Prus Yel ₩ lb	40@45
Cochear ₩ lb	25@28	Red ₩ lb	40@45
Corrosive Sub ₩ lb	85@90	Pulv ₩ lb	45@50
Cantha's ₩ lb	2 00@2 50	Quin sulp oz	2 50@2 60
Cham. Gerb ₩ lb	40@45	Rubia ₩ lb	15@18
Roman ₩ lb	50@60	*Root.*	
Chlorof ₩ lb	50@55	Alkanet ₩ lb	20@25
Cloves ₩ lb	67@69	Ginger J ₩ lb	27@28
Cochineal ₩ lb	70@75	—African ₩ lb	20@22
Corn lye cases ₩ doz	2 00@2 25	Ipecac ₩ lb	3 25@3 50
Cream Tar ₩ lb	40@45	Jalap ₩ lb	1 00@1 10
Cudbear ₩ lb	40@45	Liquorice ₩ lb	17@18
Cubebs ₩ lb	75@80	Pink Rd ₩ lb	75@80
Dragon's Blood ₩ lb	75@80	Sarsa Hon ₩ lb	60@65
Epsom Salts ₩ lb	3½@4	Sarsa Mex ₩ lb	25@30
Ether Sul ₩ lb	90@95	Valer'n ₩ lb	60@65
—Nitrous ₩ lb	45@50	Gentian ₩ lb	10@12
Fl Sul Am ₩ lb	2@3	Gin'g Am ₩ lb	60@65
—Iron ₩ lb	3@4	Gin'g Cut ₩ lb	75@80
—Salts ₩ lb	3@4	*Seed.*	
—Zinc ₩ lb	10@12	Anise ₩ lb	18@20
Gelatine ₩ lb	45@50	Hemp ₩ lb	9@10
Glue, brown ₩ lb	15@18	Cardamon ₩ lb	1 75@2 00
—White ₩ lb	25@28	Mustard ₩ lb	17@18
Glycerine ₩ lb	35@40	Canary ₩ lb	6@7
Myrrh ₩ lb	65@70	Coriander ₩ lb	12@15
Shellac ₩ lb	50@55	Dill ₩ lb	10@12
Sag'a ₩ lb	55@65	Hemp ₩ lb	6@7
Pinkr ₩ lb	1 40@1 50	Rape ₩ lb	12@15
Hoffm'n ₩ lb	1 40@1 50	Sanf ₩ lb	12@15
Indigo Mad ₩ lb	1 50@1 60	Scrap Cast ₩ lb	18@25
Indigo Ben ₩ lb	1 50@1 60	—Cast wn ₩ lb	20@25
Iodine res ₩ lb	7 25@7 50	Starch ₩ lb	6@6½
Iodine ₩ lb	7 25@7 50	Sugar L'd ₩ lb	42@46
Kosl ng, 8 kks each	Whitmore, W. D. & co, 1 vlse; Tryon, Galt Mast'g co, 27 pkgs to mch; 26 do salsoda, 10 kegs do.		

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., December 2, 1869.

River falling, with nine feet in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 40° at 6 P. M. F.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., December 2, 1869.

River stationary, with about eight feet nine inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 32° at 4 P. M. C.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., December 2, 1869.

River rising slowly, with six and a half feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 32° at 6 P. M. F.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, December 2, 1869.

River six feet in water in the channel and rising slowly. Weather snowing; thermometer 38° at 4 P. M. W.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

Arrived.

Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
New State	Harlan	Wheeling.
Argosy	Moore	New Orleans
Sadie	Calhoun	Louisville.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Petrolia	Donaldson	Geneva.
Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
Maggie Hays	Drake	St. Louis.

MONONGAHELA MARKS—Sixteen feet ten inches.

THE marks last evening indicated sixteen feet ten inches and falling. Trade on the landing was very active. Freights plenty. Coal boats were enabled to pass over dam No. 1 without troubling the lock, much to the gratification of all parties interested.

The Belle Vernon, Captain J. J Darragh, arrived at New Orleans on Tuesday.

The Kate Putnam, Captain Rhodes, is announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Saturday.

A flat from Portsmouth, consigned to one of our commission merchants, arrived with 6,000 bushels of potatoes and 5,000 head of cabbage.

The steamer R. C. Gray was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Thursday.

The coffeboatmen will find a dispatch in this column from Parkersburg that will be read with interest.

The Maggie Hays left for St. Louis, with a good trip, with Captain W. S. Bravo in command. Pilots—Wm. Dorsey and Wm. Hall.

The Owensboro *Sh eld says*: During the continued low water the sand bar at French Island has risen and now stands within what the place is denominated Steamboatville.

The new and splendid passenger steamer Charlie B., Captain Dozier, is announced for St. Louis on Saturday. A fine opportunity for persons having that way.

The powerful towboat Wild Duck, Capt. J. W. Anawalt, is announced to leave for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans on Saturday. Shippers will bear this in mind.

The fine packet Argosy, Capt. D. Moore, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has the best of accommodations, and is in charge of popular officers. The clerks are Messrs. Ed Kipp and Wilson.

The fine packet Camella, Capt. R. C. Mason, is announced for Evansville and Nashville on Tuesday. She will make a quick trip and connect between Pittsburgh and Nashville. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

CINCINNATI, Tue. *Enquirer* says: The Inspectors of this district, appointed under a statute of the State, do not pass boilers which have the Bourdon Low Water Indicator, unless the stop-cock is removed.

PASSENGERS and shippers will be pleased to learn that the splendid passenger steamer Capt. St. Charles, Capt. C. A. Dravo, will hereafter run as a regular packet between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. She will leave on her first trip on Friday.

The United States Mail packets on the slack water arrive and depart on time—the morning boat at 8 A. M. and the evening boat at 5 P. M. Up to the present time sales of 1,500 barrels of Monongahela Rye whisky have been made from the warehouse, who will be found at the wharfboat during business hours.

The first-class passenger packet Sallie, Capt. T. S. Calhoun, is announced for Memphis and New Orleans. Call on the clerk for rates and accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. Mr. J. Q. Parr, who has charge of the office, will see that passengers have the best of attention.

The coal men were busy in getting their boats down the river. The rise which set in yesterday was nearly correct. On account of the high stage of water the reports will be increased about 1,500,000 bushels, making the total run to exceed 6,000,000. It may be proper to investigate the matter, as the coal used for Louisville will be reshipped from that point South.

IMPORTANT TO RIVER MEN.—The following dispatch was received by N. J. Higbee, Esq., from Parkersburg, which we have been removed. The piles to which the guys were fastened are two hundred feet above the bridge and a little below the old piers, while the guys they will be marked by flags in the day time and lights at night. Steamboats will find it safe to run through:

PARKERSBURG, December 2, 1869.

To the Superintendent on Eastern Freight, JOHN L. MOORHOUSE, Agent.

INDEPENDENT LINE.

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet.

THE PETROLIA, P. DONALD-SON Master, W. McELROY, Clerk: Leaves Pittsburgh for Geneva and all intermediate landings, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Geneva for Pittsburgh, EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars, inquire on the new Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

WM. McELROY & CO., Agents.

N. B.—No charge for Commission on Eastern Freights.

PARKERSBURG.

Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.

LEAVES MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, 11 A. M.

THE FINE STEAMER

NEW STATE,

W. H HARLAN.....Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

Freights and Passage at Reduced Rates.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to GIBRIEST & PORTER, Agents.

Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.

LEAVES PITTSBURGH

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY—12 M.

RETURNING, leaves Parkersburg

MONDAY AND THURSDAY—7 A. M.

THE SWIFT PASSENGER

BELLE,

JOHN RICHEY.....Commander,

Leaves as announced.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to JAS. COLLINS, Agent.

BUSKINGUM RIVER PACKET LINE

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY at 4 P. M.

Leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, 5 A. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID

Stern-wheel Steamer

Captain C. R. STELL, will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati Weekly Packet.

Leaves Pittsburgh, FRIDAY—4 P. M.

Leaves Cincinnati, MONDAY—4 P. M.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID

Iron-hull Stern-wheel Steamer

CHARLES. C. A. DRAVO Commander, Geo. L. Ramsey, Clerk, will leave as announced.

For freight or passage apply on board or to

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

SATURDAY, December 4—4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER

PACKET

Captain J. M. HALL, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to JAS. COLLINS, Agent.

GIBRIEST & PORTER, Agents.

NEW ORLEANS.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.

MONDAY, December 6—4 P. M.

THE FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER Steamer SALLIE, T. S. CALHOUN, Commander, has been announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.

SATURDAY, December 4—4 P. M.

THE POWERFUL TOWBOAT

WILD DUCK and Barges Dove and Hawk, J. W. ANAWALT, Commander, will leave as announced.

For Freight apply on board to

Capt. J. W. ANAWALT, or to JAMES HANNA, or GIBRIEST & PORTER, Agents.

ST. LOUIS.

For Cairo and St. Louis.

THE NEW AND ELEGANT

Passenger Steamer CHARLIE H. BUFFET, A. M. JONES, Commander, will leave for above and intermediate ports as announced.

FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, GIBRIEST & PORTER, Agents.

NASHVILLE PACKET.

For Evansville, Clarksville and Nashville.

TUESDAY, December 7—4 P. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER

PACKET

Captain JOHN MASON, Commander, will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or GIBRIEST & PORTER, Agents.

For Evansville, Clarksville and Nashville.

SATURDAY, December 4

THE STEAMER GLASGOW, HENDERSON Clerk, will leave, for the above and intermediate landings.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, or JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

N. B.—The Glasgow will remain in the trade during navigation.

STEAMSHIPS.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA

STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE STEAMSHIPS

Roman, Norman, Saxon and Aries,

FORM A SEMI-WEEKLY LINE, SAILING FROM PHILADELPHIA OR

Wednesdays and Saturdays at 10 A. M.,

AND FROM

Boston on Same Days, at 3 P. M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

HENRY WINSOR & CO., Philadelphia, or WHITNEY & SAMPSON, Boston.

THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS, SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.

First Cabin, Payable in Gold.	Steerage, Payable in Currency.
Liverpool or Queenstown	Liverpool or Queenstown
$80 00	$35 00
Passage by the Tuesday steamer, via Halifax.	
Liverpool or Queenstown	Liverpool or Queenstown
$80 00	$30 00
Halifax	Halifax
20 00	15 00
Tickets, N.	Tickets, N.
For by branch	For by branch
45 00	30 00
steamer	steamer

Tickets sold to and from England, Ireland and the Continent at moderate rates. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, New York, or WM. BINGHAM, JR., No. 143 Smithfield Street, near Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The South and Southwest

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Every Thursday,

THE STEAMSHIPS

PROMETHEUS,

CAPTAIN GRAY,

J. W. EVERMAN,

CAPTAIN VANCE,

Form a Regular Weekly Line, leaving PHILADELPHIA on THURSDAYS of each week.

Through Bills of Lading given in connection with R. R. to points in the South and Southwest. Insurance at Lowest Rates. Rates of Freight as low as by any other route. All goods forwarded free of Commission. For Freight apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,

No. 1 Dock Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FALL TRADE, 1869.

SECOND LARGE ARRIVAL OF

Fall and Winter

BOOTS, SHOES,

Gaiters, Balmorals and Gums,

Consisting of all Styles and Qualities, selected and made to my order for

City and Country Trade.

All orders from the country will be promptly filled, at New York and Boston Prices.

I am also Agent for several Philadelphia Shoe Manufacturers, and will sell their Goods at their prices here, thus saving Freight and Expense.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS, by calling and examining my Stock and Prices before purchasing elsewhere, can save FIVE PER CENT. on their bills.

New Goods Received Daily,

And will be sold at New York and Boston Prices. A large stock of GUMS and ARCTIC OVERSHOES cheap for cash, at

J. H. BORLAND'S,

53 and 55 WOOD STREET.

APPLES,

APPLES.

Now is the time to secure your Winter supply. The Choicest Varieties for sale by

HENRY REA, Jr.,

285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

NWF

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, December 2, 1869.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—Dull and easy and par selling.

FLOUR—A shade more active and firmer, spring extras $3 97@4 50.

WHEAT—Fairly active and 1@1½c higher; sales of No 1 at 91@91½c, No 2 sold at 82½@82¾c, closing at 91c; this afternoon market irregular at 91c cash and seller December; No 2 seller at 82½c.

CORN—Easier and a shade more active; sales of No 2 at 35½@35¾c, closing quiet and weak at 35c; this afternoon market dull and heavy at 35c for No 2.

OATS—Steady at yesterday's range, closing at 41½@42c bid.

RYE—Moderately active and 1c higher; sales of No 2 at 59@60c, closing firm at 60c bid.

BARLEY—Dull but steady, closing at 85c for No 2.

HIGH WINES—Firmer at 90@91c, closing firm.

PORK—$25@25 12½ for common to prime Onio.

LARD—Quiet and steady; sales 20 tierces prime on cash and 750s $12 on future delivery lots; sales at $10 cash and $11 06@11 25 for January delivery, closing at $10 56 cash. Lard stronger at the cash, and 15@c seller January. Bulk meats firm; short ribs, 10 sides packed, 10½c; do 20 days, 10c; shoulders 20 days in salt, 11½c; green hams from block steady at 15c.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet and higher, at $11 50@12 00, for dingy to 200.

LIVE HOGS—Firm, active and 10@15c higher, at $9 50@9 75 for fair to medium; $10@10 40 for good to choice, and $10 50@10 75 for extra prime.

CATTLE—Active and firm; good to choice at $5 50@5 75 for corn mon to good cows; $5 50@6 00 for fair to medium fat to steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, December 2—Cotton easier and nominally 29½c; receipts 926 bales; exports 650 bales. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn $2@3c lower. Oats 2@3c lower. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork ½@1c lower; new mess, cash or regular delivery, at 26½@26¾c; old mess 25½@25¾c; prime 19½@20c. Lard 10@10 3-16c.

Cincinnati.

PER STEAMER ARGOSY.—P Duff & Sons, 49 bbls apples; 40 do potatoes; 25 do turnips; 3 bbls clay; 3 do cider; J Kramer, 1 bbl apples; Mrs Sarah Sick Fee, 4 do do; Campbell & Co, 1 do do; Sam'l Vogt, M & co, 3 bbls butter; Jas Page do; Chas Schmidt & Co, 5 bbls pork; 200 lbs pig metal.

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IMPORTS BY RAIL.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

—P. R. R. Depot.—

Bruggeman & O'B, 10 kegs a butter, 119 sks potatoes; Hunnichard 25 bbls flour; H Rea, Jr, 2 pkgs a butter, 10 bbls do; Dalzell & Allred 3 bbls whisky; Reed & Co, 1 bbl glycerine; G A Kelly, 2 bbls alcohol; M Bell 1 pkg mdse; Wallace, Bell & Co, 1 do do; J J Gillespie, 1 bx oil paintings; L Keesler, 1 do do; J Hoffstatter & Co, 1 do do; Jas Hanna & Co, 1 do do; Jno Hanna & co, 3 do hams, 2 do shoulders; G N Hoffstatter, 1 bx mdse; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 do do; Jno Mc-Cord & Co, 1 do do; Schmidt & Z 20 do glue; R L Reynolds, 1 bx mdse; Mease & C 10 bxs tobacco; Jno Hanna & co, 3 do hams, 2 do shoulders; G N Hoffstatter, 1 bx mdse; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 do do; Jno McC

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Garrard, Flora, Whittey, Pa.	6
Keith, Duncan, Appolo, Pa.	1
Laurentia, Sister M., Philadelphia, Pa.	1
Maller, Jos., Tarentum, Pa.	1
Pheips, Mrs. C., Buffalo, N. Y.	3
Sparks, Sarah J., Quintons, N. J.	3
Taggart, Lizzie, Edinboro, Pa.	3

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Drunken Man Falls Face Downwards into Mud and is Suffocated—Coroner's Inquest.

A most terrible accident occurred near Braddock, Mifflin township, about three miles above McKeesport, on Wednesday morning, resulting in the death by suffocation of a coal digger named Joseph Fisher. Coroner Clawson was notified of the accident yesterday morning, and proceeding to the place mentioned, held an inquest on the remains. It seems from the evidence adduced before the jury that the deceased had been drinking excessively ever since Hallo'een night, and on Wednesday morning, about ten o'clock, was observed climbing the hill leading to his home. He did not reach home, however, and nothing more was seen of him until a person passing up the hill, about an hour afterward, discovered him lying face downwards in the mud. His nose and mouth were imbedded in the mud, and when the person making the discovery raised him up he was quite dead. He had evidently wandered into where the mud was deepest, and falling down was unable to help himself, and so suffocated. He was about fifty-six years of age, born in Ireland, and leaves three children, one of them being married, and residing in Allegheny City. He was employed at Stone's coal works. The jury returned a verdict of death by suffocation. The wife of the deceased was accidentally burned to death about three years ago by falling into a fire grate.

From Virgin Alley.

David Lewis was released from the workhouse yesterday morning, and no sooner had he arrived in the city than he went on a glorious drunk. About five o'clock last evening he visited the house of Mary Bureh, on Virgin alley, and requested that he be admitted. Seeing that he was wild with liquor, the inmates of the house refused to grant his request and locked the door so that he could not get in. Thereupon Lewis kicked down the door. The proprietor of the house immediately visited the Mayor's office to make information against Lewis, but as the Mayor was not in no information could be taken. She then went back to her house, but Lewis had gone. About six o'clock he came back to the house and entering the room where Mrs. Burch was, threatened to kill her and demolishing everything in the house. Officers on duty in the vicinity heard of the re-appearance of Lewis, and calling at the house arrested him. He was conveyed to the watchhouse and will no doubt be returned to the workhouse to-day.

The Suicide of W. H. H. Wise.

The body of W. H. H. Wise, the express messenger who committed suicide by shooting himself on a train on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, at Cleveland, on Monday morning, arrived at Pittsburgh on Wednesday evening. The remains were removed to the baggage room at the Union Depot, where the coffin was opened and nearly all of the express messengers on the road were soon acquainted with him, permitted to look at him. It seems that "Pip," by which name he was more familiarly known, shot himself twice, once in the region of the heart, and then through the head at close range. His death must have been instantaneous. The body was placed aboard a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad the same evening to be taken to Hagerstown, Md., where his friends reside.

Victimized.

We herewith present another chapter not yet treated of in reference to the man Charles Franzell, notice of whose arrest on two charges of larceny has already been made. It seems that Franzell formed a partnership for a hardware firm in Springfield, Ill., and while acting in that capacity became acquainted with the traveling agent of a well known hardware firm in this city who was then visiting Springfield. Subsequently Franzell started in business for himself, at least he professed to have done so, and it is stated drew on the firm in this city for goods to the amount of $175. Since ordering the purchase he removed from Springfield, and nothing more was heard of him until he turned up here on Tuesday. An interception will probably be made against him by the proprietors of the victimized firm.

The Owner Discovered.

An owner has been found for the box of silverware, valued at five hundred dollars, which was left in the care of a local expressman, last spring, directed to "Rev. N. J. W. Allen," without any notice or instruction where to ship it. When the box was opened at Rev. Allen Bailey's office, in Allegheny, Mr. Allen's address (Philadelphia) was found, and a letter written to him. An answer has been received giving a full description of the goods, and stating they had been given to an expressman to take to a bank in the city for safe keeping. The bank refused to receive them, and no further clue of the articles was received until that published in the newspapers. The goods have been shipped to Mr. Allen.

NO FRAUD.—Chief of Police Hague yesterday received a letter from Locust Point Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from a gentleman connected with the road, asking information concerning a Sewing Machine Company in this city. The letter stated that one of the railroad clerks at that point had received a circular from a sewing machine agent in Pittsburgh, holding out inducements to the person addressed to become an agent for the machine, which led the superior officer to believe that a fraud was intended. He desired Chief Hague to inquire into the matter. He did so, and as we are informed, says there is such a Sewing Machine Company in this city, and therefore the railroad official's suspicions of fraud are groundless.

Fire on Federal Street, Allegheny.

Yesterday morning, between three and four o'clock, fire was discovered in the one-story frame building, No. 26 Federal street, Allegheny, occupied by James Nicholson as a restaurant. The flames communicated with the adjoining building, No. 24, occupied by Messrs. Wilson, Morrow & Wilson, painters, and both were nearly destroyed. Mr. Nicholson had an insurance on his stock of $1,500. Messrs. Wilson, Morrow & Wilson lost about $1,200 in paints and other materials, and were insured for $800 in the Allegheny National. The fire had made considerable progress before it was discovered, which accounts for the outbuildings having been so completely gutted. The origin of the fire is unknown.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL FAIR.—The fair for the benefit of the Homœopathic Hospital to be held under the auspices of the Ladies' Homœopathic Charitable Association, will open on Tuesday next at City Hall. The hall will be kept open from noon till eleven o'clock at night, and dinner will be served daily from twelve till three o'clock. The price of admission tickets will be twenty-five cents; dinner and admission tickets fifty cents. The ladies will do a large business in the "dinner" line during the continuance of the fair.

MEETING OF BUTCHERS.—A meeting of butchers will be held at 10 A. M. to-day, at the Allegheny House, Allegheny. It is presumed the business of the meeting will be the consideration of the question of releasing the stalls in the Pittsburgh market, in the manner proposed by the market committee, namely: by selling to the highest and best bidder. It is understood that the butchers will oppose such a sale, and adopt a resolution to pay a just and equitable rent for the stalls.

THE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—During the past month, the Physicians and Surgeon of the Dispensary Department of the Homœopathic Hospital issued three hundred and twelve prescriptions. Persons unable to employ a physician or procure medicines, are attended to gratuitously at this place—a great charity to hundreds of sick and impoverished creatures. The hospital is located on Second avenue, above Smithfield street, and is open daily from eleven to twelve o'clock, except Sunday.

HIS NAME.—The man who was found senseless on the corner of Water and Market streets, by Lieutenant Gordon and officer Ruttger, on Wednesday evening, and who was taken to the Homœopathic Hospital, became conscious yesterday morning. His name is given as James Donahne, and parties acquainted with him say he lives at Turtle creek. He was much better last evening, and is improving rapidly.

REV. JNO. DOWLING, D.D.—This gentleman will visit our city to deliver a lecture in Lafayette hall, December 7th, entitled "The Kingdom of the Popes, Antagonistic to the Kingdom of Christ." Dr. Dowling has a fine reputation, as a scholar, historian and lecturer. The subject selected, with the reputation of the speaker, will draw a large audience to hear what the learned gentleman will say, upon a subject so vast and profound.

INFORMATION MADE—HEARING TO-DAY.—Mr. John Buckalew, proprietor of the "Green Room" saloon, made information before Mayor Brush yesterday, charging Chas. Franzell with stealing sixty dollars from his money drawer. An account of Franzell's doings was published yesterday. He is in jail, and will have a hearing to-day on this charge, and also the one preferred by Mr. Meyer.

CHRIST CHURCH, ALLEGHENY.—The Fair and Festival for the benefit of Christ Episcopal Church, Allegheny, (Rev. B. F. Brooke, has been in successful progress at Excelsior Hall, for two days past, and will close this evening. It is well worth a visit, and it possesses unusual attractions. A number of articles are to voted for and raffled off this evening, and those who attend will not lack for enjoyment.

DEATH OF A MINISTER.—Rev. H. E. Tschudy, formerly of this city, and a minister of the Protestant Episcopal church, died in Philadelphia on Thursday morning. The deceased was a young man, but had been in delicate health for some years past. He was on the floor of the last Diocesan convention, held in this city, and took part in the proceedings. He leaves a widow, having been but recently married.

ANNUAL BALL.—The third annual ball of the Rescue Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1, will be given this evening at City Hall. The music will be furnished by Mozart Band, and figures by Col. Joe Christy. The gentleman having the matter in charge have made such arrangements as to insure a pleasant evening to those attending.

A. Y. M.—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—Jefferson Lodge; No. 288, A. Y. M., of Allegheny, held an election for officers on Wednesday evening, with the following result: W. M., Joseph Lanner; S. W., R. C. Schmier; J. W., Frederick H. Eggers; Treasurer, Jacob Hochuly; Secretary, Wm. Miller.

TAKEN TO CITY FARM.—Mr. Fortune yesterday morning had James Taylor, the insane man arrested on Wednesday, removed to the Poor Farm. Taylor came from Hillsville, Mercer county, Pennsylvania.

IN THE LOCK-UP.—Three well-known persons—two citizens of Pittsburgh and an eloquent public lecturer—were confined in the lock-up yesterday for drunkenness.

ONE DRUNK.—A solitary drunk was the only inmate of the Allegheny lock-up yesterday and last night. He was the only offender the officers could find.

LEISURE HOURS.—The December number of this periodical has just been issued. It presents an inviting table of contents.

THE ERIE SHIP CANAL.

Route to the Gulf States by the Connellsville Railroad Line.

Meeting of the Board of Trade.

Important Resolutions---Committees Appointed.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh Board of Trade, held yesterday afternoon, the following important resolution was offered by George H. Thurston, Esq., President of the Board:

Resolved, That in view of the importance of a ship canal from Pittsburgh to Lake Erie, a committee of five be appointed to take measures to bring about action upon the subject, and that they are hereby requested to report to a meeting of the citizens of Pittsburgh, so soon as they shall be able to present such facts as will show the feasibility of such a water communication between Pittsburgh and Lake Erie, the best means of securing so important a transportation facility.

The resolution was adopted, and the President, Mr. Thurston, being authorized to appoint the committee, named the following able gentlemen:

Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, H. F. Jones, Esq., Jas. L. Bennett, Esq.; Henry Floyd, Esq., Wm. B. Nimick, Esq., Wm. H. Brown, Esq.

The President of the Board also submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is stated that, at a comparatively small expense, a railroad connection can be had from Pittsburgh, with the South at Connellsville and Gulfstates by the Connellsville railroad to Uniontown, a distance of seventy miles; thence to Fairmont, forty-three miles; thence to Grafton, twenty miles; thence by the valley of Tygart, nearly ninety miles to Staunton, Va., thus opening a great market, by direct railroad routes, for the products of Pittsburgh; therefore,

Resolved, That if the connection of one hundred and fifty miles of rail route will thus place Pittsburgh in direct communication with the South Atlantic and Gulf States, it is of the greatest importance that such action should be taken by the business men of Pittsburgh as will result at the earliest possible day in the construction of such a line of railroad.

Resolved, That in order that the facts as to the feasibility of a line of road over the route named be arrived at, a committee of five be appointed to take such measures as will to put before the citizens of Pittsburgh all the information requisite to demonstrate the practicability of constructing such a railroad route.

The resolutions were adopted, and the President, by the authority of the Board, named the following efficient committee under the second resolution:

Gen. George W. Cass, John Harper, Esq., Joseph Walton, Esq., Jos. Dilworth, Esq., John A. Wilkins, Esq., Wm. S. Bissell, Esq., George H. Anderson, Esq.

The importance of both the transportation facilities suggested by the resolutions needs no words from us to commend them to the attention of our people. The committees named are able, and all the members have interests in the prosperity of the city, and have always shown a willingness to aid its progress. We hope they will take up with zeal the two subjects given in their charge, and place the matters in such a shape before our people as will lead to prompt action.

Third Annual Report of the Widows' Home Association of Allegheny City.

The annual meeting of the Widows' Home Association of Allegheny City, was held November 28, 1868, and a resolution ordering the publication of the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer was passed, and the following officers and managers for the ensuing year were elected:

OFFICERS:

President—Mrs. F. R. Brunot.
Vice President—Mrs. D. Trevor.
Secretary—Miss J. M. Smith.
Treasurer—Mrs. R. Thompson.

MANAGERS:

Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Gorman, Mrs. Dawson,
Mrs. Jas. Hoag, Mrs. Miss Whitten.

ANNUAL REPORT.

The Executive Committee of the Widows' Home Association offer their third annual report to the benefactors of Allegheny City:

The relief society of which this association is composed, in following out the divine injunction given in the Word of God to His people, to provide for the widows and orphans, and in caring for them they felt an earnest desire to establish a Widows' Home and lift up all who could be received into it to a feeling of self-reliance and independence on their own exertions for support; and by requiring a small sum from them it would inspire them with an independence and willingness to pay their own rent, and at the same time the Home would be self-sustaining, and the necessary expenses of the building could be met. This idea has been successfully carried out, and but very little trouble has been experienced during the past year with regard to it; regularly when the collector goes round with the rent, if possible, is awaiting her, and but two have been in default. Twenty-one families have been in the Home during the past year; two of these have been dismissed and two moved out. The inmates, as far as health will permit, are industrious, which is a marked feature of the occupants of the Home. Some have to work very busily to support their families; others who are very old and not able to do so much, manage to earn a great deal by knitting and plain sewing. One old lady, who is left entirely to the support of a soldier's widow, who nobly and industriously works at lovely designs to cover fatherless children, and refuses to be separated from them—has performed during the past year, under trying circumstances, to support them by her own exertion. Some seek employment outside of the building, while others are sick and diseased. Some of these are living as the sweet ones of the outer limits of this world, watching and waiting for the Master's coming. The inmates of the Home are of a respectable class of christian people. Mistakes have been made in taking in improper persons, but as soon as the managers were aware of it, they have been removed. Many at present in the Home have been in since it has been established. Some that are sick, others feeble and unable to do care for them, were to plead here by kind friends and made comfortable. Such acts of benevolence to the aged christian will certainly be blessed, for in the sight of God all that is pure religion.

Religious services have been held during the past year in the Home, and on Sabbath, conducted by friends of the Home; and during the summer and fall Friday evening meetings by the young Men's Christian Association. These meetings have been a source of pleasure, and we long for the return of the gentlemen who have charge of them; have been very faithful and prompt, and the kindness to this people the Board tender their sincere thanks, hoping that in imparting good to others, their own souls will be blessed, and the missionary work will bring forth fruits for the Master's Kingdom. No deaths have occurred this year in the Home. Providence in His wisdom has spared the mother for her children, and the children to linger with an incurable disease is being perfected through the suffering for the realms of heaven; and for many years one has been laid on a bed of sickness, and through her patience and Christian resignation only manifested through the grace of God, while others are living epistles for Christ. For gratuitous services of Mr. Miller, who is ever ready when called upon, and for unsolicited donations from a friend, and to any one who has in any way contributed to the comforts and happiness of the inmates of the Home, the Board of Managers respectfully tender their thanks.

Although death has not entered the Home, yet he has gone forth with his sickle into the harvest field, while the grain was fully ripe, and to it, Mrs. E. J. Patterson, one of the benefactors of this Home, whose heart was ever aglow for the spiritual and bodily welfare of the poor, and whose sympathetic nature and wise counsels were ever manifested in all her walks through life, and at death she left many testimonials behind her; for the sum of five hundred dollars, which she bequeathed to the Widow's Home Association, the Board acknowledge the receipt. May her example be worthy of imitation, and through such acts of benevolence may she see the Widows' Home beautified, and made every way suitable for the object for which it was established.

J. M. SMITH, Secretary.

November 29, 1868.

Mrs. Robert D. Thompson, Treasurer, in account with Widows' Home Association, of Allegheny:

1868.		Dr.
November 30.	To balance in Treasury	$1,041 05
November 14.	To donation, Whiston & Aiken	15 45
1869.		
January 26.	To donation, Mrs. Julia Brewer	50 06
April 29.	To bequest, Mrs. C. J. Patterson	500 00
August 17.	To interest for deposit in bank	38 91
September 20.	To donation, Bailiff & Brown	3 03
November 30.	To cash for rents	537 75
	Total	$2,187 16

1868.		Cr.
December 14.	By paid bill, Whiston & Aiken	$ 22 05
December 14.	By paid bill, Reed & Craig	67 50
1869.		
January 25.	By paid bill, Mr. Schurtz	2 00
February 19.	By paid bill, Insurance	75 00
March.	By paid bill, Reed & Craig	3 79
June 27.	By paid bill, whitewashing	10 00
June 27.	By paid bill, Reed & Craig	10 87
September.	By paid bill, Mrs. Cable	3 00
October 25.	By paid bill, Reed & Craig	24 35
November 30.	By cash deposited in Bank on interest	1,990 00
November 30.	By cash deposited in Bank	359 59
	Total	$2,187 16

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before Recorder Hunter, Thursday, December 2, 1868:

Alfred J. Rankin to Dr. D. W. Rankin, November 4, 1868; undivided half interest in lot on corner of Fayette and Manhattan streets, Allegheny, 22 by 124 feet.....$1,000
Charles T. Inmsen to Joseph Daschbach, October 28, 1869; four lots in Ormsby borough, 96 feet on Carson street by 122 feet.....$4,400
C. H. Love to Samuel Turner, August 4, 1869; two lots in North Fayette township.....$250
Thomas Carlin to Wm. Langkamp, November 20, 1868; lot in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, 22 feet on Lacock street, by 110 feet, with buildings.....$4,500
Richard Cowan to Wm. Evans, August 16, 1865; four lots in Lower St. Clair township, on Coal Hill, 132 by 330 feet.....$450
Gustav Kaiset to Wm. Wachter and Louis Lang, November 9, 1869; 22 on Ninth street, Manchester, 20 by 120 feet.....$2,200
David L. Patterson to Isaiah Ross, December 30, 1867; lot on Fayette street, Allegheny, 20 by 122 feet, with buildings.....$1,900
Thomas H. Golding to Wm. M. Lyon and Wm. Phillips, December 1, 1869; lot in Mount Washington, 50 feet on Sycamore street by 330 feet to High street, with buildings.....$3,500
Julian G. Maddock to Thomas H. Golding, November 26, 1869; two lots in Mt. Washington, 66 feet on Sycamore street, by 330 feet to High street, with buildings.....$1,900

The Browning Entertainment To-Night.

We need scarcely remind our readers that the entertainment by the young ladies of the Browning Association of the Pittsburgh Female College, comes off this evening, in the College Chapel. The event has been largely discussed, and all who can command the time, and have the opportunity, will certainly be present. We may state that those residing in the country on the railroads, can witness the entire exhibition and be in time to take the trains home. Those who have not yet got their tickets, can secure them at the door, or at Mellor & Hoene's, Fifth avenue.

THE INSANE MAN, TAYLOR.—A correspondent, J. W. B., writes us from Mahoningtown, as follows: "In your paper of to-day I notice an account of an insane man in the lock-up, named Jas. Taylor. This man is doubtless from Hillside, Lawrence county. His wife has given notice of his disappearance through our local papers. He was insane when he left. He usually wears his waistcoat outside of his coat. Had on something like a blouse for a coat when he left. This is the description of the man, and for the satisfaction of his friends we may state that he has been sent to the County Home.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Regular Monthly Meeting—Reports, &c. —The Western Pennsylvania Hospital.

The Board of Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh held a regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon, at the office of the Board, Fourth avenue.

Members present—Messrs. Douglass, Fitzsimmons, Hays, Hartley, McKee, Kincaid and Shaw.

Secretary Fortune read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

Mr. W. D. Patterson, Superintendent of the Home, presented his report for November, showing that 26 persons, 14 males and 12 females had been admitted to the institution during the month. During the same time 30 persons had left, leaving at the Home December first, 80 males and 86 females: total 166; a nett decrease from November first of 4. Three children were born during the month, two of which were twins, who subsequently died. Of those leaving 7 were by death.

Dr. Denham, physician, reported a total of seventy visits paid, and six office patients attended to.

Dr. Rex, assistant physician, according to his report, visited sixty-one times, and attended ten office cases.

The reports were received and filed.

THE WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

Mr. McKee presented the following:

Resolved, That the Guardians of the Poor of the city of Pittsburgh, in conjunction with the Directors of the Poor of Allegheny City and the county, appoint a committee to confer with those having authority over the Western Pennsylvania Hospital to have that institution devoted to the county use.

This resolution has reference to the building now occupied as a Soldiers' Home. Years ago the property, with the original building, on which this edifice is erected, was presented to the city by the heirs-at-law of the Schiller and Denny estates, for a city hospital site. After the building had been constructed it was occupied for this purpose for some time. Subsequently it passed by legislative grant into the hands of the Directors of the Western Hospital, in trust as an additional institution for the insane. When Dix'mon was entirely completed, the hospital was but little used for this purpose, and during the war was taken in charge by the Government as a Soldiers' Home, to which purpose it has since been devoted. It is kept up now by the interest accruing from an investment of $100,000 accrued at the Sanitary Fair held here during the war. The object of the resolution is to ascertain if the hospital cannot be converted into a city and county hospital as originally intended. At present there is nothing of that kind here, and the necessity for such an institution is becoming more apparent every day with the increase of our size and population.

After some discussion the resolution was adopted, and Messrs. S. McKee, Dr. Shaw and Gen. J. B. Sweitzer appointed on behalf of the board.

The board then adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

THURSDAY, December 2.—In the case of Morrison, Barr & Co. vs. A. W. Hoithouse, the jury found for the plaintiffs $516 75.

John Beippes vs. Wm. McCully & Co. Action to recover for work done for defendants. Jury out.

James D. Verner vs. J. M. Carson & Co. Action in ejectment to enforce the payment of an alleged balance of purchase money due by Joshua Rhodes to plaintiff. Jury out. Verdict for plaintiff for about $6,000. On trial.

The following is the trial list for Friday:

No. 289, Manchester vs. Hatch et al.
No. 293, Remack vs. Bretshold.
No. 294, Coulter vs. Weyand et al.
No. 295, Lorain vs. McFarland.
No. 296, Lynn vs. Cluley.
No. 297, Ewall vs. Richardson.
No. 299, Hawthorn vs. Weisel.
No. 300, Pittsburgh Gas Co. vs. Erie Ins. Co.
No. 301, Commonwealth et al. vs. Ahl.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

THURSDAY, December 2.—In the case of Jas. B. Palmer vs. Bingham and MacConnell—action to test the ownership of a horse—the jury found for the defendants.

In the case of Reed & McCoy vs. owners of the sloop Eagle, the jury found for the plaintiffs $2,733 18—subject to the opinion of the court on questions.

Mary Connor, widow, and minor children of James Connor, deceased, vs. the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company. This is an action to recover damages sustained by the death of James Connor, who was killed while tender in the employ of the company, and was struck and killed on the 27th of May, 1867, by a passing train. The defendant company has announced was not in the discharge of his duty when his accident occurred. After the jury had progressed somewhat a juror was withdrawn and a judgment of non suit was entered.

The following is the trial list for Friday:

No. 152, Mellon et al. vs. Reed et al.
No. 155, Schenley vs. Bracken.
No. 119, Johnston vs. Rogers et al.
No. 123, Rogers vs. Bracken.
No. 126, Dravo vs. str. Elisha Bennett et al.
No. 62, O. L. Barrett vs. McIvrie.
No. 1, Huckenstein vs. Thoru.
No. 5, Hoeveler et al. vs. Gready's adm'x.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Mayor Brush.]

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Celia Webster, who is not altogether unknown in police circles, yesterday appeared before Mayor Brush, and lodged complaint against Frank Small for larceny. She alleged that the accused stole from her a gold watch and gold chain, a wedding ring, $20 in silver, eighty dollars and ten dollars in money, the whole worth about one hundred dollars. Celia is a dressmaker by trade, and says that some of the articles were appropriated by Small, as she alleges, on the occasion of a recent visit to her house. A warrant was issued and placed in Detective Dressler sent to arrest the accused, Celia averring that he was about to leave for parts unknown. The defendant was not found, but the officer succeeded in finding him in the saloon resorts at De Roy's pawn shop on Smithfield street.

HEAVY FALSE PRETENSES.

Edward McGinnis entered complaint against Wm. H. McDonald yesterday, for false pretenses. The prosecutor, some time since, bought from defendants supposed farm of two acres of land, in Lawrence, paying therefor a horse and buggy, and money enough to make the purchase price $1,600. Subsequently, he alleges, he discovered that the property was worthless, and that McDonald owned no such farm as he sold. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Bolster, of Allegheny.]

NO LARCENY IN IT.

Alderman Bolster yesterday took the information of John Windsler, against John Latner for larceny. It seems that Winkler purchased from the agent of a New York drover some dead sheep, which were lying near the drove yards in Allegheny. After the purchase had been made he and the agent went into a saloon for the purpose of settling. Mr. Winkler then came out on the sheep were gone, and, making inquiries, ascertained that Latner had taken them away. The accused was arrested, when he stated that a stranger man had offered him the sheep for $5 dollars, and having his wagon near by he accepted the offer and placed the carcasses on it, and the sheep into the wagon and taking them away. On hearing these facts the Alderman very properly dismissed the charge.

[Before Justice Salisbury, of Birmingham.]

HELD FOR A HEARING.

Jacob C. Mellon, information before the above-mentioned Justice, yesterday, charging Daniel McFarland with assault and battery. It seems that Daniel has been a grocer by occupation, and is engaged in a factory in Birmingham. Sylvester Hoak, a son of defendant, is employed in the factory as a "tender." A day or two ago, as is alleged, the boy having committed some slight offense, McFarland seized a piece of iron, one end of which was hot, and severely burned the lad. The accused was arrested and held to bail for a hearing.

[Before Justice Barker, of South Pittsburgh.]

THREE DOLLARS AND COSTS.

John Conley charged Martin and Kate Rice, husband and wife, with drunkenness and disorderly conduct. They were arrested and after a hearing fined three dollars and costs each.

[Before Alderman Neeper.]

VIOLATION OF AN ORDINANCE.

Street Commissioner Gallagher brought suit before Alderman Neeper yesterday, against Devlin and O'Connor, bricklayers, for violating an ordinance of the city, in leaving up the sidewalk on Diamond above Smithfield street, without the necessary permit. A warrant was issued.

[Before Alderman Miller of Allegheny.]

COMMITTED FOR A HEARING.

Peter Crowl was before Alderman Miller, of Allegheny, yesterday morning on a charge of false pretense. Edward Maguire, the prosecutor, alleged that Crowl had obtained goods to the value of $31 49 under false representation. The defendant was committed for a hearing on Saturday, in default of bail.

[Before Alderman Taylor.

Thomas Rosen went into Cohen's clothing store on Penn near Canal street, yesterday, and while examining some goods, secreted a pair of pantaloons under his coat. He was detected and arrested, and an information had for larceny being made before Alderman Taylor, was committed to jail for a hearing to-day.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending November 30, 1869, and each bearing that date. Reported for the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

Sash Balance—James C. Anderson, Webster.
Plow—Samuel P. Burns, Indiana, Pa.
Rotary Bell Head—Samuel M. and Wm. M. Hilton, Pittsburgh.
Wrench—Robt. Nicholson, Pleasantville.
Turn Table—John L. Piper, Pittsburgh.
Machine for Blanking Nuts—W. H. Singer, Pittsburgh.
Plate for Blanks of Cultivator Teeth—Same party.

UNITED STATES COURT.—A special term of the United States District Court will begin in this city on Monday next. Judge McCandless will preside.

QUARTER SESSIONS.—Jury trials will be resumed in the Quarter Sessions on Monday next.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will take a complimentary benefit this evening, when a large and fashionable audience will be present. The pieces selected are "The Irish Lion," "Patience and Perseverance" and "The Irish Tutor."

THE DRUMMER BOY.—The beautiful and stirring allegory of "The Drummer Boy," is drawing crowded audiences at the Academy of Music. The representation is very effective, and the audience express their delight by the most unbounded applause.

THE THEATER.—The Minstrels are still doing a "paying" business—there being no diminution in the audience, or in the amount of fun furnished.

The Varieties and the Museum are also doing a "flush" business.

Carriages to Operas and Concerts
Only three dollars, at Burns's, 140 Grant street.

A Universal Remedy.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" for Coughs, Colds and bronchial affections, now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years. Its merits and extensive use have caused the Troches to be counterfeited, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against worthless imitations.

THE Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing Dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all Druggists. M*

The Idaho.

The steamer Idaho, of the Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Company, sails for Liverpool from New York on Wednesday, December 8th. Passengers by this vessel can be secured at the ship agency of Thos. H. Rattigan, No. 7 Smithfield street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

Carriages for Balls and Parties
Only four dollars, at J. & W. J. Burns's, 140 Grant street.

Phrenology.

The rooms of Fowler & Wells, at Lafayette Hall, are still thronged day and evening. Examinations with full descriptions. What to do and how to rise in the world explained. tf

Notes for December, Addressed to the Feeble and Debilitated.

This is a trying season for invalids, indeed for all who are not blessed with robust constitutions and iron frames.

Cold has come upon us suddenly, sealing up the open pores, and *sealing in*, as it were, any seeds of disease that may have been lurking in the system, but which remained undeveloped so long as the waste matter of the body and all acid and unwholesome humors were freely discharged by evaporation from the surface and through the bowels.

A tonic, aperient and alterative medicine is now needed to invigorate the vital powers depressed by a lowering temperature; to stimulate and purify the secretions, and to fit the body to endure, without inconvenience, pain or danger, the sudden climatic change which ushers in the winter.

The only preparation which will fully meet this almost universal need, and will thoroughly and safely perform the whole work, is the leading tonic and alterative of the age, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

This popular specific improves the appetite, invigorates the digestive organs, regulates the flow of bile, enriches the blood, calms the nerves, relieves constipation, promotes superficial evaporation, and being composed solely of wholesome vegetable elements, with a pure stimulant as their diffusive vehicle, may be taken by the weakest without fear. The flavor is agreeable, for although the BITTERS are a potent medicine, they contain no nauseating element.

Hostetter's Bitters
At Rankin's, No. 41 Sixth avenue.

AUCTION SALES.

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,
CORNER OF
Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of
Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

And everything appertaining to the Horse.

Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.

JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

Fairchance Iron Works
FOR SALE.
Fine Opportunity for Parties wishing to Invest.

The undersigned having reached an advanced age in life, and will be desirous of relieving himself of the cares of business, proposes to sell the Properties in Fayette county, Pa., known as the FAIRCHANCE and SPRING HILL, including very valuable improvements, together with the Stock in trade and the past fifty years.

He will offer at Public Vendue—the sale to take place on the premises on TUESDAY, the 4th day of January, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., the Real Estate Property thereon, embracing

10,000 acres of Land, about **2,000** acres of which is under cultivation;

2 Blast Furnaces—one coke and one charcoal;

1 Rolling Mill, driven by 4 St'am Engines, and with the usual machinery, Puddling, Heating and Washer machines, Turning Lathes, &c.;

A Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Coal Bank and water power;

50 head of horses, mules and colts, the horses all of bl'ooded stock raised on the place, and among which are a pair of well matched mares, from the Morgan Stallions;

70 head of Cattle, Durham and common mixed;

100 head of Sheep;

House hold and Kitchen Furniture.

On the property as at present divided, are Six Dwelling Houses for Laborers, One Hundred (**100**) Dwelling Houses for hands,

A grand water power, the land is underlaid with stone coal, **10** feet thick, underneath which are two veins of block coal, one **6** feet thick, the other **5** feet under it, free ore, of the best quality.

The property includes leases to the coal ready to be stoped out at a trifling cost, for **6,000** acres more in ore and timber. Fire clay, equal to Mount Savage, Gr. Q. Lo. Burton's, Connellsville, Mc'Ivrie's, No. 1. Huckenstein vs. Thoru.

No. 5. Hoeveler et al. vs. Gready's adm'x. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7 o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½. if

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

AS OUR SPACE IS LIMITED,
AND
We are Crowded with Goods
WE DESIRE TO
Reduce Our Stock of Staples
Prior to the Holidays, and will offer to the Trade at the Factory Prices, until December 15, (after which date prices will positively be as before) the following

REMAINDERS!

14 Reams	14 lb. Foolscap, first class	$4 75
14 Reams	12 lb. Foolscap, first class	4 20
16 Reams	10 lb. Foolscap	3 00
23 Reams	8 lb. Foolscap	2 20
41 Reams	10 lb. Foolscap	2 30
56 Reams	6 lb. Commercial Note, first class	1 85
56 Reams	6 lb. Commercial Note, second-class	1 50
36 Reams	5 lb. Commercial Note, first-class	1 55
72 Reams	5 lb. Commercial Note, second-class	1 35
79 Reams	4 lb. Commercial Note	95
11 Reams	3 lb. Commercial Note	1 00
31 Reams	3 lb. Commercial Note, good	1 10
72 Reams	3 lb. Commercial Note	80
85,000	Envelopes, assorted, we have advertised to sell at $1 80	1 50
30,000	Envelopes, canary color, flat-class and 6 inch square	2 50
675	Boxes Initial Paper and Envelopes, in lots of not less than 100 boxes	22½
1,250	Reams Ruled Bill Paper, 3 edges	2 50
56	Gross good Black Lead Pencils	1 60
30	Gross first-class Hexagon Lead Pencils, a job lot, very cheap	1 75
25	Gross Common Lead Pencils, black	90
92	Gross Acorn, Penholders, best	48
72	Quarto Family Bibles, strongly bound	2 00
22	dozen Diaries for 1870, on spe'cial terms, which we will state on application by the trade only	
1,300	Quires Full Sheep Bound Cap Blank Books, per quire	45
1,208	Quires ½ Bound Cap Blank Books, per quire	33
12	Gross Pocket Ink, black, per gross	75
7	Cases Assorted Slates, discount, 40 p. c.	

The prices quoted are to the Trade only, and cash must accompany all orders. The above choice items will be taken first, as our trade will see the necessity of ordering at once.

BEN. L. BORSEY.

GROCERIES, &c.

GEO. W. DILWORTH, ALBERT M. HARPER,
JOSEPH DILWORTH.

Dilworth, Harper & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers,
NO. 243 LIBERTY STREET
Opposite head of Wood street, Pittsburgh,
HAVE OPENED WITH A VERY LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
GROCERIES,
TO WHICH THEY RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS.

KNOX & ORR,
Wholesale Grocers
268 Liberty Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Have always on hand and are receiving daily additions to a large and well selected Stock of GROCERIES, BOUGHT FOR CASH, to which the attention of Buyers is solicited.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK.....JOHN J. M'